Regd. No. B. 1063 CITY EDITION

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

VOL. XXVI NO. 80 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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Working Committee Session Prolonged

Central Provinces Issue To Be Thrashed Out Fully

Mr. Shariff Summoned To Calcutta . .

Muslim Demands Set Forth By Jinnah To Be Considered To-day

GUPTA'S ADVOCACY FOR CONGRESS-COALITION MINISTRY IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, April 3.

Contrary to expectations the Working Committee was not able to discuss the communal question with Mahatma Gandhi to-day, as the whole afternoon was spent in discussing with Mahatma Gandhi the situation created in the Central Provinces by the release by the Law Minister of Jaffar Hussain, a non-political prisoner, who had been convicted on a charge of moral turpitude.

It appears that as a result of discussion both without Mahatma Gandhi and with Mahatma Gandhi, the Committee has come to the conclusion that it cannot come to a final decision on this important question without personally hearing Mr. Shariff, the Law Minister of Central Provinces. The Committee has, therefore, telephonically called Mr. Shariff to Calcutta, where he is expected to arrive on Tuesday morning.

In view of this the present session of the Committee which was expected to conclude to-night is being prolonged till Tuesday evening.

JINNAH'S DEMANDS.

The Committee will discuss the communal questions some time to-morrow. The main basis of discussion will be a letter received from Mr. Jinnah by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is understood that this letter sets forth various demands of the Muslim League which are reported to number twenty-one in all. These are stated to include the fourteen points.—A. P.

Earlier

CALCUTTA, April 3.

The Congress Working Committee met at 8 this morning and sat till 11-30 a. m. discussing the situation in C. P. arising out of the release of a non-political prisoner named Jaffer Hossain by the Law Minister.

The Committee heard Dr N. B. Khare, Premier, C. P. on the subject, but did not come to any decision.

The Committee will meet from 2 to 4 at Woodburn Park when they will have further discussion on the communal question in the presence of Gandhiji.

The Committee will then adjourn to the Congress President's House to resume discussion on the C. P. question and are expected to finish the agenda this evening after coming to a final decision on the C. P. matter.

Before discussing the C. P. question, the Committee adopted the following resolution:

"The Committee have considered the representation of the All-India Marwari Federation.

In the opinion of the Working Committee all disqualifications in the way of Government service and franchise, affecting the States subjects in the province should be removed. The Congress Governments be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to have this done by a declaration under Section 262 of the Government of India Act."

MINISTRY'S PROSPECTS.

The Bengal Congress M. L. A.'s., led by the Chief Whip of the Congress Party in the Assembly (Mr. J. C. Gupta) met some of the Working Committee members at Woodburn Park last night and discussed with them the possibility of a Congress Coalition ministry in Bengal.

Mr. Gupta on behalf of his party is stated to have told the Working Committee members that the chances of his party having a clear majority in the near future, by bringing into their fold all Proja elements in the Assembly were bright. He is also stated to have argued that if it could be made known to all at this time that such a coalition would be allowed in Bengal by the Congress High Command, those who were now wavering, would unhesitatingly come over to their side.

The Working Committee members are however believed to have expressed no opinion on the matter.

Dr. B. C. Roy examined Gandhiji this morning when he did not find any appreciable change in his condition.—A. P.

SPATE OF VISITORS

Bihar Dispute To Come Up Before Gandhiji

CALCUTTA, April 2.

Earlier in the afternoon Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. G. D. Birla and Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sirkar, Finance Minister, Bengal, had a prolonged discussion with Mahatma Gandhi, who, it is believed, heard their viewpoints on the question of release of political prisoners for the solution of which Gandhiji is now negotiating with the Bengal Government.

They are also stated to have discussed the problem of Hindu-Muslim unity in the Province for which Mr. Birla has been specially summoned from Delhi.

BIHAR DISPUTE

The Maharaja of Darbhanga and several other Bihari Zemindars met Gandhiji in the afternoon and placed before him their case relating to the dispute between Zemindars and the Congress.

There will be a meeting of some of the Working Committee members, and Mr. Srikrishna Sinha, Premier of Bihar, to-night, when some settlement of the dispute is expected to be arrived at, failing which the matter is likely to be referred to Gandhiji for arbitration.

Others who called on Mahatma Gandhi to-day include Mr. William Arthur Moore, editor of the Statesman, who was closeted with Mahatmaji for a considerable time.—A. P.

DOMINATED BY EUROPEAN POLITICS

Mr. Wilshaw On "Complete Failure" Of Tele-Communications Conference

LONDON, April 2.

Mr. Edward Wilshaw, Chairman of the Cable and Wireless Limited on his return from the International Tele-Communications Conference at Cairo told Reuter in general terms that the Conference was a complete failure. It was dominated by European politics, one country voting against another on matters of major importance. The Conference, to all intents and purposes was a telegraphic League of Nations, only worse. He would like to see Telegraph Union reconstituted and failing that, an alternative solution would be the withdrawal of British and Americans from the Conference as they largely controlled the world's overseas communications.—Reuter.

NEW EDIFICE FOR OLD

What Nationalists Aim At

SALAMANCA, April 3.

The Nationalist occupation of the outlying houses of Lerida has been published officially in a communique.

NATIONALISTS' AIM.

Paris.—The Nationalists' aim is to tear down and replace the old structure of State with an authoritarian regime of national inspiration, stated the Nationalist Minister of the Interior, Signor Sunner in a broadcast, according to a report from Seville.—Reuter.

SURGEON SUMMONED FROM PARIS

Prince of Pudukota Develops Temperature

PARIS, April 2.

A surgeon has been summoned from Paris to attend on Prince of Pudukota as the Prince, who sustained a serious fracture of the thigh developed temperature. The mother Ranee of Pudukota is now at Chalonssur Saone.—Reuter.

HUNGARY AND ANSCHLUSS.

BUDAPEST, April 3.

The uneasiness created in Hungary by the Austro-German Union was the subject of a broadcast address by the Regent, Admiral Nicholas De Horthy, to the Hungarian people from the Royal Castle. He emphasised that the Union only [illegible] that two friends of Hungary had united, and warned agitators that their efforts to cause excitement would prove futile. Public order would be maintained, and anyone trying to upset it would be punished.

[illegible] rumours [illegible] our freedom, and let nobody dare infringe upon it." He warned agitators to keep hands off the army and concluded: "In 1919 we showed that we knew how to clean up revolutionary elements, and I assure the country that what we did in 1919 we can do again now."—Reuter's Special.

No Question Of Assurance By Detenus As Price For Freedom

MAHATMA ADVISES NEWSPAPERMEN NOT TO ANTICIPATE EVENTS

CALCUTTA, April 3.

That the giving of assurance by prisoners or detenus as a price of freedom had never crossed his mind was stressed by Gandhiji in the course of a statement to the Associated Press, this evening.

Gandhiji contradicts the press reports of the meeting between him and Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, Bengal, yesterday, on the question of detenus and political prisoners, and expresses the wish that the newspapers will not anticipate events.

DISCUSSIONS WITH MAHATMA

CALCUTTA, April 3.

The Working Committee members had about three hours' discussions with Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon at Mr. Sarat Bose's place on major issues discussed by them at the Working Committee meetings when it is understood they sought Gandhiji's advice before adopting any formal resolution thereon.

The Committee which is now again meeting at Mr. Subhas Bose's place is expected to release their resolutions on those issues or make a statement thereon this evening.—United Press.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON C. P. PROBLEM

A Sub-Committee of the Working Committee meeting at Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's house, this evening further discussed the C. P. problem. It is believed that the Sub-Committee will formulate its finding on the matter on which the Working Committee will pronounce their final decision after they heard Mr. Sheriff Law, Minister C. P.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, member of the Working Committee, left for Delhi to-night in connection with important legislative matter.—A. P.

PRODUCT OF FERTILE BRAIN

The statement runs:—

"My attention has been drawn to the press report purporting to give the gist of the conversations that took place between Sir Nazimuddin and me on 2nd instant. The conversations were strictly confidential, and, therefore, the report can only come from a fertile journalistic brain. Ever since I have entered upon the self-imposed mission on behalf of the political prisoners and detenus, I have made known the terms upon which I have intervened. But the giving of assurances by prisoners or detenus as a price of freedom has never crossed by mind.

DON'T ANTICIPATE EVENTS

"As a civil resister, I would not be guilty of inducing any political prisoner to give such an assurance; and I can also add that during my talks with the prisoners at Alipore and Howrah jails, and the Regulation prisoners at Hijli they made it absolutely clear to me that they would give no assurance to anyone for the purpose of purchasing their freedom. I wish, for the sake of the cause, the newspapers will not anticipate events. Every unauthentic report adds to my difficulties which are already formidable."—A. P.

HEAVY JAPANESE CASUALTIES

280,000 Since War Started?

TOKYO, April 3.

Twenty thousand Japanese have been killed in North and Central China, since the conflict began, according to a military spokesman of the imperial headquarters.

280,000 JAPS KILLED?

Hankow.—A total of 280,000 Japanese is estimated killed in the war.—Reuter.

"CHINESE ATTACKS FRUSTRATED"

PEIPING, April 3.

Chinese claims of victory of Southern Shantung is categorically denied by a spokesman of the Japanese Army Headquarters while admitting that the Chinese troops had reached the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and declared that all Chinese attacks were frustrated.

More than hundred thousand Chinese troops are now in difficulties in the area and these will be speedily wiped up by the Japanese troops.—Reuter.

Under Investigation

SHANGHAI, April 2.

The British Consulate General [illegible] the incident, wherein two British subjects are alleged to have been hauled from stationary motor cars and kicked, punched and bitten by two Japanese civilians inside the Japanese-controlled section of the Settlement.—Reuter.

Japanese Note To Be Ignored

SHANGHAI, April 2.

Maj. Gen. Telfersmollett has received the Japanese note, which will be ignored.—Reuter.

"Heslop Incident" Considered Closed

SHANGHAI, April 3.

British military authorities have decided to consider as closed the incident in which Major Heslop is alleged to have been threatened.

Although letting the matter drop, the British do not regard the Japanese note a proper reply as the note has rejected the British protest.—Reuter.

Ribbentrop's Successor

LONDON, April 2.

It is announced that Doctor Herbert von Lircksen until recently German Ambassador in Tokyo has been appointed Ambassador to the Court of Saint James in succession to Herr von Ribbentrop now German Minister for Foreign Affairs.—B.O.W.

International Cross-Country Race

LONDON, April 2.

At Belfast, England won the International cross-country race over ten miles with 43 points, France was second with 96, Belgium third 117, Wales fourth, Scotland fifth, Northern Ireland sixth, and Eire seventh.

An individual winner was C. A. F. Emery (England) in time of 47 seconds.—Reuter.

ENGLAND BEAT BELGIUM

LONDON, April 3.

At Worthing, in Men's hockey, England beat Belgium by seven goals to one.

HOLLAND BEATEN

At Folkestone in Women's hockey England beat Holland by eight goals to nil.—Reuter.

Piquant Situation In D. A. College Strike

12 STUDENTS ARRESTED

Plight Of Principal And Staff: Dr. Gopichand Requested To Intervene

LAHORE, April 2.

A PIQUANT SITUATION ARISEN AT DAYANAND AYURVEDIC COLLEGE WHICH IS BEING PICKETED AT ALL GATES BY ITS FORMER STUDENTS.

FEARING SERIOUS DEVELOPMENTS, A POLICE FORCE UNDER A SUB-INSPECTOR REACHED THE SPOT THIS EVENING AND ARRESTED 12 STUDENTS UNDER SECTION 147 (I. P. C. FOR RIOTING). ALTHOUGH POLICE ARE KEEPING STUDENTS IN THEIR CUSTODY THEY HAVE SO FAR BEEN UNABLE TO TAKE ARRESTED PERSONS AWAY AS STUDENTS AND THEIR SYMPATHISERS ARE BLOCKING THE WAY AND ARE ASKING THE POLICE TO WALK ON THEIR PROSTRATE BODIES AND TAKE ARRESTED PERSONS ALSO OVER THEIR PERSONS.

Large crowd has gathered there and several Congress leaders are also present. Students are understood to have been assured by certain Socialist leaders that they will call hundreds of Kisans to help them. Students' union sympathiers are helping the picketers.

EARLIER.

ASSAULT ON PROFESSOR.

A professor who attempted [illegible] College was, it is alleged, beaten and prevented from entering the College by students who were picketing.

The picketing, which commenced on Thursday evening was continued throughout day and night without any break. The Principal and the staff have been confined in the college premises since Thursday evening. They have been put to great inconvenience as the picketers do not allow the servants to carry in food for them. The police present at the college premises have not to far interfered.

The authorities of the College have requested Dr. Gopichand Bhargava Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly to intervene in the matter and try to persuade the strikers to give up the strike. The Socialist leaders again addressed the strikers to-day and exhorted them to continue the strike till their grievances were redressed.—A. P.

DAYANAND AYURVEDIC COLLEGE AFFAIRS

Picketing Continues: Arya Samaj Central Body To Mediate?

LAHORE, April 3.

The picketing at the Dayanand Ayurvedic College was abandoned, this morning, following the arrest of 36 students, late last night. The strikers then marched in procession towards the Arya Samaj temple where the weekly congregation was being held.

They held demonstrations in front of the Temple and the strikers demanded that the central body of the Arya Samaj which runs the Ayurved College should hold a meeting then, and there to discuss the question of the strike.

For hours both sides remained adamant. A large majority of the congregation was unable to come out of the Temple, till this evening till then the strikers continued picketing at the gates of the Temple. Eventually the leaders of the Arya Samaj gave way, and held a meeting and passed a resolution requesting the Central body of the Arya Samaj to evolve a solution of the present tangle.

The strikers then withdrew and held a meeting outside Mori Gate at which resolutions were passed condemning the action of the College authorities in calling police and the subsequent lathi charge and arrests of strikers.

The strikers, it is reported, will resume picketing at the College Gates from mid-night.

Meanwhile, all arrangements for boarding and lodging have been made inside the College premises for loyal students and the staff of the College.

30 OUT OF 200 REJOIN.

The principal of the College told the Associated Press that out of the total strength of 200, about 30 students had so far rejoined the College, and arrangements for their food and lodging had been made in the College and from to-morrow regular classes would be held. Thus picketing, if resorted to, would have no effect on the working of the College.

The arrested strikers, including Mr. Parbodh Chander, President of the Students' Union, were produced to-day before a Magistrate and remanded to police custody for two days.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

JAP-ITALO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

TOKIO, April 4.

According to "Yomiuri Shimbun" a Jap-Italo-German basic agreement has been reached for the establishment of a tripartite commercial organisation for the improvement of trade relations on a system barter. The Japanese Government is anxious that the friendly Jap-Italian relations in Manchukuo should be extended to Italy should co-operate in the strengthening of the Anti-Comintern front in the Far East. Italian materials and technique will be invited for mining and chemical industries and communications which will be developed conjointly by Japan and China in North China.—Reuter's Special.

TENNIS AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, April 3.

Finals in women's singles: Gracy N. Wheeler (America) beat Curtis (Great Britain) 6/2, 6/0.

Menzel and Cejnar (Czechoslovakia) beat Khosinke (China) and Destefani (Italy) 6/3, 7/5, 6/4.

Mixed Doubles: Khosinkie and Wheeler beat Gentien (France) and Yorke (Great Britain) 4/6, 9/7, 6/4.—Reuter's Special.

WINNER OF 1,000-MILE RACE.

BRESCIA, April 3.

Vittorio Mussolini, Duce's eldest son, and Vito, his nephew driving Fiat cars unsuccessfully competed in a thousand miles race in which both retired. The winner was Bionetti, Offa Romeo, his time being eleven hours 48 minutes, 21 seconds. The average speed was 135.391.—Reuter's Special.

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Minimum. Re. 1

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Hindi and Gujarati knowing graduate or undergraduate lady workers for social work among working class women. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Secretary Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad. (8275)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Be Let:—Flats in premises No. 42, Church Gate Street opposite Ready Money Mansion at very reduced rents. Apply: Trustees of P. G. Singhanee, 54, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (10063)

72. TO LET IN SUBURBS

To let decent 4 and 5 room Blocks, westerly facing, Gokhale Road North, near Church, Dadar. Apply or see D. R. Khanolkar, Star Building, Gokhale Road, Dadar. 'Phone 31703. (10065)

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To Be Let:—Spacious and furnished bungalows at Matheran and Deolali for the hot season. For particulars: Apply Trustees of P. G. Singhanee, 54, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (10062)

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Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10053, "Bombay Chronicle".

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Increase your salary. Hundreds of overseas students are earning good salaries through our postal tuition. We teach Book Keeping. Secretaryship, Journalism, etc., by post throughout the world. Reduced fees to overseas students. Diplomas and Badges awarded. Prospectus free. London School of Commerce, (Dept. B.C. 1), 116, High Holborn, London, W.C.-1.

L. S. G. D. Diploma Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of the Government of Bombay commence from 19th April 1938, at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. Revised fees Rs. 75 for session. Lady students are also admitted to Bombay Centre Apply for prospectus (free) to the Director, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (8025)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

Plots Nos. 116 and 116-A.

The Collector will put up to Public Auction leases of Plots 116 and 116-A, situated on Jamshedji Tata Road in Block II of the Back Bay Reclamation, measuring about 1,737 and 600 square yards respectively on 5th April, 1938 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) in his office at Old Custom House, Fort.

Plot No. 116-A will be leased for the erection of a Petrol Service Station only. Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector in cash or in Government Securities Rs. 15,000 in respect of Plot No. 116 and Rs. 7,500 in respect of Plot No. 116-A on the day previous to the date of auction The deposit will be forfeited if a bidder withdraws his bid.

The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid and the acceptance of the bid is subject to the sanction of Government.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.
Collector's Office, Bombay.
30th March, 1938.
8245.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 21st of April 1938 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the special resolutions for altering the Company's Articles of Association Nos. 6, 7 and 15 as per notice dated 24th March 1938 sent round to the Shareholders will be placed before the meeting.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1938.

By order of the Board,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents,
JEH. R. D. TATA,
Director.
(8284)

NOTICE.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 28223 on the life of Lucius Joseph Solanki a duplicate will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

THE MANAGER.
Asian Assurance Co., Ltd.,
Bombay.
(10066)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Need for efficient short-hand typists is acute. For better coaching join Premier School, 267, Hornby Road. Complete course short-hand Rs. 15: typewriting Rs. 7. (10064)

174. BOOKS

Weak Nerves. An absorbingly interesting book describing a simple home remedy for Weak Nerves, Depression, Insomnia, Morbid Fears, Blushing and kindred nervous disorders sent free to sufferers.—Henry Rivers, (B.C. 1), 40, Lamb's Conduit St., London, W.C. 1.

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Prof. Dr. H. S. Gambers, Consulting Sexologist, Pfaff Building, Phirozshaw Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, Telephone: 30230, Specialist in Venereal Diseases and Disorders of the Sexual function in Men and Women. (9999)

336. BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

Poona City Dental practice for sale, established by qualified Dentist, good scope. Apply Box No. 10042, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the supply of Junction fish plates 18" long, for joining 90 lbs. RFF to 82 lbs BH rails. Tender form obtainable at Re. 1 per copy and drawing at 12 annas per copy, which amounts will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal order or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 2nd May, 1938 at 3 P.M. (S.T.)
8276.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1916 of 1931

Messrs ABUBAKER ABDUL REHMAN and COMPANY. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
BHAGCHAND son of Jeramdas and another... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale and Judge's Order, dated 1st March, 1935 and 9th July, 1937, respectively the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction in 6 lots by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Monday, 11th April, 1938, at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.).

LOT NO. I.

FIRSTLY:—Mauje No. 11 field No. 12 at Mauje Arvi District Wardha, Araji (land) measuring 5-28, including a ginning factory containing 32 gins and buildings.

SECONDLY:—A two storeyed building of Chunam work, situate in Mauja No. 11 at Mauja Arvi, District Wardha, measuring in length 25 cubits, East to West and in breadth 24 Cubits South to North.

LOT NO. II.

Mauja No. 241, Patwari Division No. 27, at Mauja Pardi Taluka Arvi District Wardha out of the ten (10) annas share in 'Khel' B of the said Mauje, our own share of Rs. 0-6 1|2-2 pies share land and out of the six annas share in 'Khel' A our own Malgujari share land of Rs. 0-1 1|2-2 pies.

LOT NO. III.

FIRSTLY:—Field in Mauja No. 241, Patwari Division No. 27 at Mauje Pardi Taluka Arvi District Wardha, Survey Nos. 252|2, 263|3, 264, 198|2, 188, 173|1, 174, 176, 177, 164, 165, 29|2 and 72.

SECONDLY:—Field at Mauje Botana, Taluka Arvi, District Wardha, Mauje No. 289, Division No. 23 (bearing) S. No. 74, Arazi land 8-89.

THIRDLY:—Mauje Ajdapur Taluka Arvi, District Wardha, Mauje No. 3 Patti (sheet) No. 4.

(a) Chhotisar bearing S. No. 26|1, and 26|2 (b) Badisar bearing S. No. 28|1, 28|3, and 28|2 and (c) Amvala bearing S. No. 16|1 and 26|2.

FOURTHLY:—Mauje Mayawadi, Taluka Arvi, District Wardha, Mauje No. 317 Patwari Division No. 17, bearing S. No. 7, 10|3 and 10|1.

LOT NO. IV.

House in Peth Khamgaon Pragne Balapur District Buldana.

FIRSTLY:—House (bearing Plot No. 16 out of Balaji plot being a two storeyed structure with a terraced roof. The length thereof is 60 feet South to North and 30 feet East to West. The said House together with a passage of five feet width left for gully on the West.

SECONDLY:—House in Plot No. 2 out of Balaji plot at Mauje aforesaid being a two storeyed structure with a tiled roof and a godown of corrugated iron sheets. The length thereof is 60 feet South to North and breadth 60 feet East to West.

LOT NO. V.

Field lands in the Gamthan (village site) at Mauje Dattapur Pragne Talegaon Dashaser Taluka Chandur District Amraoti, bearing S. No. 18, 3 and 4. A plot of land measuring about A. 6—G. 2 situate near the Cotton Market together with the two bungalows.

LOT NO. VI.

Five annas share in Western Side in Mauje Bhaipur Taluka Arvi District Wardha Mauje No. 294 Patwari Division No. 17 bearing S. No. 28|1 and 28|3.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs AMARCHAND and MANGALDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of March 1938.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ.
Commissioner.
(8279)

Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 8th April, 1938, that day being a Public Holiday (RAMNAVAMI) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. MCCULLOCH.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 30th March, 1938.
8266.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court, on Monday, the 4th Instant, at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.).

M. I. ROWJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1938.
(8285)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of two Bitumen boilers having a capacity of 250 gallons each fitted with cranes and thermometers will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1938.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Bitumen boilers," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 350.

Forms of contract, specification, &c., can be had from the office of the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, on payment of a fee of Re. 1 each form which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Dated, 28-3-1938.
8273.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

I. C. No. 26 of 1934.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT
and
In the matter of the PENINSULAR LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., (in liquidation).

COURT LIQUIDATOR, High Court, Bombay—Official Liquidator

LET ALL PARTIES CONCERNED attend before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on THURSDAY, the 14th day of April, 1938, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon (S. T.) on the hearing of an application on the part of the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company for an order (a) that the several persons mentioned in the second column of the Schedule Ex. A to the affidavit of the Official Liquidator sworn on the 31st day of March, 1938, being respective contributories of the said Company do within a time to be fixed by this Hon. Court pay to the said Official Liquidator of the said Company the several sums set opposite their respective names in the 5th column of the said Schedule and (b) that the costs of and incidental to the application and the order to be made thereon be provided for.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1938.

DHARAMSI DINKARRAU AND NANDLAL.
Attorneys for Official Liquidator.

N.B.—Affidavit of K. M. Taleyarkhan sworn on 31st March, 1938 in support of this Summons can be inspected at the Office of Messrs. Dharamsi Dinkarrau & Nandlal at 6-10, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, at any time during Office hours, by any of the contributories of the said Company.
8283.

BOMBAY, HIGH COURT.

Summary Suit No. 11 of 1938.

BHAGWANDAS K. BROTHERS ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
WADILAL NAROTTAMDAS and another ..... Defendants.
To,
CHIMANLAL NAROTTAMDAS, 2nd defendant.

PLEASE NOTE that in the above suit the Plaintiffs claim Rs. 1734-6-0 etc., If within 10 days from to-day, you fail to file your appearance in Court the Plaintiffs will be entitled to apply for a decree against you.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
20, Hamam Street Bombay.
8290.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RANCHHODDAS JIVANDAS of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell AN UNDIVIDED MOIETY OF the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within ten days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of Foras Betty field land now freehold or ground situate, lying and being at HAINES ROAD in the City of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2924 or 3120 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 234/15 and Collector's New Nos. 12214-12788 and New Survey No. 1/3154 and Cadastral Survey No. 304 of Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1084 and Street No. 88 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Kashinath Dhondu and or by the property of Vithoba Narayan, on or towards the South partly by the property of Damodar Balaji and partly by the said Haines Road and or by the property of Kamaya Venkateshwar and on or towards the East by the property of Trimbak Jagannath and or by the property of Atmaram Damodar and on or towards the West partly by the property of Ganoba Vishwanath and partly by the property of Bhaskar Govindji and or by the property of Hariram Jagannath and partly by the Haines Road.

Bombay dated this 1st day of April, 1938.

AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8288.

APPENDIX II—FORM No. 4.

SUMMONS TO DEFENDANT TO APPEAR IN PERSON.

Sections 62 and 64 of the Code of Civil Procedure

In the Court of the District Munsiff, Haripad original suit No. 288 of 112 Venkita Rama Iyer, Krishna Iyer, Pariarathu Matathil Thamalakkal Thekkum Muri Kumarapuram Pakutty. Plaintiff.

S. P. Iyer (Subramoni Paramaswara Iyer) 4th Clerk, Burma Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Ltd., Govt., Ballard Estate, Burma Shell House, Bombay. ..... Defendant.

To

The defendant aforesaid.

WHEREAS the said plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you for money; you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person on the 18th day of May, 1938, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to answer the abovenamed plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day; and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 22nd March, 1938.

By Order,
Head Clerk.
(8289)

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

BONA FIDE WEEKLY SALE

On MONDAY 4-4-38 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at our rooms, 122, Apollo Street, Fort, household, drawing, dining and bed-room furniture. Refrigerators, library cupboards blackwood furniture, velvet Chesterfield suite, clocks, etc.

Property of Sir Kenneth Mc I. Kemp, Kt., Mr. E. A. Higgs, Dr. Patil, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Public Notices

G.I.P. RAILWAY

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS

in

SEASON TICKET FARES

From 1st APRIL, 1938.

for I, II, and III Class Passengers BETWEEN

(1) BOMBAY and POONA
(2) BOMBAY and LONAVLA

Also INTER CLASS MONTHLY SEASON TICKETS introduced from the same date.

For particulars apply to Station Masters concerned or THE INFORMATION BUREAU, Victoria Terminus.
3115.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Provident Investment Co., Ltd., Mortgagees of the undermentioned property belonging to the late Seth Mathradas Gokuldas, have contracted to sell to our client the said property, situate at Banganga Road, Walkeshwar, Bombay. All persons having interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature, in or to the said property, or any part thereof are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned Attorneys for the Purchasers, at their Office in Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, in default the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period and all interests and claims, if any, in or to the said property of which no notice shall have been so received will be considered as relinquished and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate at Banganga Road, Walkeshwar outside the Fort, Bombay in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 524 Square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. part of 1/7261, Cadastral Survey No. 20 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3007 and Street No. 51 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Dharamshala of Jugonnath Shankerset, on or towards the West partly by a Public Passage and partly by the Dharamsala of Nathoobhai Nagardas on or towards the North by a foot passage and on or towards the South by a piece of charitable ground.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1938.

PAYNE, & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
8278.

Auction Sales

Sale by the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, 1938, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms, 123, Medows Street, Fort.

Used clothings belonging to a European Gentleman, deceased, comprising:—Tweed, Serge and China Silk suits, dress suits, trousers, linen, etc.

By order of the party concerned:—

1 Soda water machine by Fr. Duker Stettin: hand or electric power, to fill 6 to 10 oz. bottles with syphon bottle filler. Capacity 40 Doz. bottles per hour.

Slightly used typewriters: Remington Portable and Remington No. 12 Foolscap and Brief.

Office and household furniture and miscellaneous articles.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

15th APRIL

THE DAY OF THE GRAND OPENING OF

NIRMALA

BOMBAY TALKIES' LATEST PICTURE

STARRING:—

DEVIKA RANI
and
ASHOK KUMAR

AT

ROXY

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME of BOMBAY TALKIES' FILM FESTIVAL

PREM KAHANI

5-30; 8 & 10-30 P. M.

ROXY

FOURTH WEEK

GOING STRONGER

FROM DAY TO DAY

HARIPURA

CONGRESS TOPICAL

and

WADIA BROS.'

LUTAROO LALNA

featuring

NADIA

WORLD'S ONLY FEMALE STUNT PULLER

LAMINGTON

Lamington Road

DAILY: 5, 7-45 & 10-45 P.M. Matinee on Fri., Sat., Sun., at 2 p.m.

FOURTH WEEK

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

FEVER WARNING

The big mistake fever patients make is to over-tax their weakened digestive organs with heavy foods the moment their appetites return.

The weakened nerve and muscle tissues, undermined by fever poisons, can only be re-built by a food which is easily digested and which gives you maximum nourishment.

Doctors, throughout India, recommend Horlicks as the ideal food for fever patients. Horlicks is 100 per cent. nourishment. It pours quick new strength into your weakened body, shortens your convalescence and in an amazingly short time you feel full of vigour and strength. Always keep Horlicks ready at hand.

Buy Horlicks to-day.
Available everywhere.

JUST THE THING YOU WANT

You never get where your choice is limited.

A variety of Swadeshi goods from every corner of India now on exhibition

at

THE 4th INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR

AT ESPLANADE MAIDAN,
Daily: 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

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A VARIETY OF AMUSEMENTS AND SIDE SHOWS

Special Time from 5 to 7 on every FRIDAY is reserved for LADY-SPECTATORS only.

WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

BIRTH CONTROL

It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2 Rs. 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness, price Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health.

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 19, P. O. KATRI SARAI, (Gaya).

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Borahs And Waqf Act

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If it is true that some members of the Muslim League are introducing a resolution in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to exempt the Borah charities and trusts from the operation of the Wakf Act, and if it is a fact that the party is going to support the measure with a big majority, it would speak volumes as to the way in which these so-called custodians of Islamic interests are ready to barter away the unity of Islam. To-day it is Sayadna Tahir Saifuddin who is claiming to be exempted from an Act which is to be applied to all Muslims, to-morrow there will be another Pir with a bigger wealth and larger following who would like to be so treated. In numbers the Borah High Priest can claim no more than two lakhs of followers while there are hundreds of other Pirs with a following of ten, twenty and fifty times as large, and they may all sometime or the other feel entitled to be treated as aloof from the rest of the Islamic world. His Highness the Aga Khan has a following fifty times more than the Borah Head Priest and enjoys a far higher position in his community than Sayadna Tahir Saifuddin does in his own. His wealth is simply fabulous. His followers lead a life apparently more aloofish with the rest of Muslims than do the Borahs. What reason will there be to bound him down with the fetters of a Waqf Act whenever he or one of his successors feels himself to be better away from it and claims an exemption?

Then there are a number of Waqfs still existing in the Borah community which are not under the control of the Mullaji. What will be the position of these Waqfs? If a general exemption is granted to all the Borah Waqfs, naturally those Waqfs which are not yet controlled by the Mullaji will also be claimed to be accountable to him and the very few charitable trusts which are managed by independent parties for the welfare of the community will be doomed to suffer the fate of several others already gone in the control of the Mullaji.

If there had been a matter of religious beliefs and convictions the Mullaji would never have given an undertaking to the Bombay High Court in the case filed by the Advocate-General through a proper consent decree to file all accounts in respect of the Burhani Building Trust. He has also filed the accounts of the Market Mussjid, and that of the Nazam Bagh and where does the objection come from now?

Will the Muslim public awake even now and ask its leaders where are they drifting?—Yours, etc.,

AN INDISCRIMINATING MUSLIM.

Summer Vacations In Mofussil Courts

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Before 1910 under the Bombay Civil Courts Act the Government of Bombay fixed and declared the dates for holding summer vacations in the courts of the several districts of the Presidency. The dates varied according to the climatic conditions of the places where the courts were situated. It appears that in 1910 the Government of Bombay delegated their power of fixing the dates of the summer vacations to the District Judge of each district. The permission however, was coupled with a condition that the District Judge had to give previous notice of a month in the Government Gazette before the vacations commenced. The result thereof was that the District Judges announced the dates of holding the summer vacations in their districts fairly long before the actual date of the commencement of the summer vacations. The pleaders practising in the courts as well as the public concerned in litigation before them could then adjust their engagements accordingly. Of late, however, it has been found that some judges arbitrarily change the dates once fixed by their predecessors for summer vacations. Whether it would be legal for the District Judges to change the dates fixed without giving a month's notice or would it be a mere irregularity is a question which the lawyers may well ponder over. For the public concerned one may inquire is it right that the dates should be arbitrarily changed by a judge if they were once fixed by his predecessor in office. So far as one can see the dates must be fixed having regard to the climatic conditions of the district so that the pleaders and the judges may have the opportunity of escaping the hottest part of the year in their district and get recreation and rest in cooler climate. It is also not to be forgotten at the same time that the pleaders have their family and children to look after and if the children are of school going age, then their vacations also must be synchronous with the vacations in the school or college otherwise they should have to go out alone leaving their children at home or to lose a large part of the vacations, sweating at homes. As a rule schools are closed at the end of the month of April. If therefore the vacations in the court are also arranged to fall in with them then it would be quite convenient to the pleaders. What about the public? If people having long cases to attend in courts have made arrangements to go out after knowing the dates of the vacations fixed, are suddenly called upon to change their programmes, how are they to adjust their affairs? No doubt the district judge is ordinarily supposed to use his discretion wisely and well but then there are also cases where the district judges not caring for the convenience of the pleaders or the public appearing in the courts only try to serve their own convenience and combine the summer vacations with other holidays in order that they may not have to return to their work after enjoying the previous holidays for a few days before the summer vacation commences. I think it is now high time that the Government of Bombay looks into this matter. It would be much better if Government were to fix the summer vacations between the 1st of May and 15th of June according to the climatic conditions in each District, so that the public and the pleaders will know once for all that those were the dates which will be observed as summer vacations. The present situation is awful when the District Judge exercises his individual judgment without even consulting Bar Associations—which are now established in almost every district.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
Surat, March 31.

Unification Of Karnatak

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Very strong efforts are being made by the Kanarese-speaking people for the Unification of Karnatak. But before anything is done in this matter, the Congress Government must take into accounts the wishes of the people of Belgaum, Karwar and Dharwar.

In Belgaum nearly nine-tenth of the population speak Marathi. And those who speak Kanarese can also speak Marathi but many Marathi-speaking persons can not speak or understand Kanarese. The reason is very simple. In Belgaum Marathi is predominant. Out of nearly forty-five thousand population, five to seven per cent. speak Kanarese, but even these Kanarese speaking people can speak Marathi also. But many people cannot speak Kanarese.

Take the accounts of the City Municipality. They are kept in Marathi. All the mercantile accounts are kept either in Marathi or Modi or English. But how many keep accounts in Kanarese, let the Kanarese speaking people (who demand that Belgaum should be included in Karnatak), show. People attend Marathi lectures in thousands, but when they are in Kanarese very few do so. The five or six Kanarese newspapers look like few pebbles in the vast ocean of Marathi newspapers, (bi-weeklies, weeklies, etc.). Look at the sales of the Marathi papers:—"Lokshakti", "Sakal", "Trikal", "Dhyanprakash", "Nawakal" "Vividhavruth", "Chitra", "Satyakatha," "Monja", "Kirloshker," "Shtree", "Manohar", "Koumudi," "Dhanurdhari" and so many more. Now compare them with the sale of five or six Kanarese newspapers. Even from this, any man having commonsense can infer which language is predominant. The Kanarese paper "Sayuktya Karnatak" had to remove from Belgaum. More Muslim papers come here than Kanarese.

And yet it is urged that Belgaum should be included in Karnatak. I ask, why? The safest course to ascertain which part wants to join Karnatak or Maharashtra, is a plebiscite. And I dare say that Belgaum will get the first honours of joining Maharashtra, and not Karnatak. The Congress Government with its principle of free thought and democracy on its lips and in action, will not do anything in haste. Haste makes waste, but haste or any action without the consent of the people concerned will only create troubles for the Government.—Yours, etc.

RESIDENT OF BELGAUM.

Road From Bulsar To Dharampur

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of regret and grave public concern that the authorities concerned have not yet fully realised the importance of the Bulsar-Dharampur Road as a link between Gujarat and Nasik.

A regular motor bus service ornaganised by the Dharampur State for passengers between Bulsar and Dharampur is maintained throughout the year, and authentic records maintained by the State and the service will show that not less than two thousand passengers travel between Bulsar and Dharampur every day. There is a similar regular private motor service between Bulsar and Vankal—which may fairly be assumed to cater to the wants of an equal number of passengers if not—though there are reasons to believe that it caters to the want of a large number. There is a regular motor bus service between Dharampur and Nasik, which is availed of by not less than two hundred passengers each month.

Besides this heavy passenger traffic on the Dharampur-Bulsar Road, there is a very much heavier vehicular traffic on the road for carrying timber and other forest and agricultural produce from Dharampur State to Bulsar. That cuts up the road and damages it so badly throughout its entire length that about April and May the road becomes positively dangerous and uncomfortable to passengers, travelling by motors and motor buses despite all efforts made from time to time by the Surat District Local Board to keep it under workable repairs. It is high time that the entire road should be reconstructed with cart tracks on either side of the road, and the centre made of asphalt for motor traffic. Any expenditure necessary is worth incurring out of the Imperial Road Fund. The Bulsar Dharampur Road serves as an important link between Bulsar and Nasik by which motorists go to Bombay, Poona and inquiries made at Dharampur by several week-end tourists prove that if the Road is undertaken it will highly be appreciated by a large number of people in Bombay and Poona and other places. This is the only route available for motor traffic from Gujarat to the Deccan and I think that a part of the Road Fund if spent in making an asphalt road between Bulsar and Dharampur will be very well spent on an important trunk road.—Yours, etc.,

C. M. G.

Surat.

Juhu Bus Service

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Hundreds of people who flock to Juhu beach on Sundays and holidays find themselves greatly handicapped on account of totally inadequate bus service and the plight of women with children in their hands waiting in vain for the bus to turn up is simply pitiable. On one Sunday, Sir, I had to wait for nearly three-quarters of an hour before I was fortunate enough to get a seat in the bus. Same is the experience of many more who come to Juhu from far off places relying upon the bus service.

It is the duty of the Bandra Bus Service which enjoys monopoly in the whole of the suburbs to make adequate arrangements in order to cope with the heavy traffic on Sunday and holidays and I do hope that they will not fail in their duty.—Yours, etc.

R. D. BALIWALA.

Vaccination And Sanitation

To TheEditor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—You recently published a commique issued by the Minister ofHealth in Congress Government,Madras—Dr. Rajan—who says at in the present insanitary adition of India vaccination the sole remedy against smallpox. He, therefore, demands compulsory re-vaccination every five even years. But compulsory re-vanation every few years has beenied in other countries of bad itary conditions and found want. Should we not profit by othe experience? The minority report of the Royal Commission states:—

"Vaccination without sanitation is inoperative on mortality and with sanitation is sheer superfluity".—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

RULERS DEDICATED TO PEOPLE'S WELFARE

Sir C. P. On Travancore State's Progress

ALLEPPEY, April 2.

"There is a great deal to be said for the provision of an administration which has been evolved among Indian States. It has its good points, it may have to be improved and made suitable to the altered conditions. But the root idea of a benevolent ruler cannot be put aside without grave risk to the culture and traditions of progress of Indian India", said Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore unveiling the bust of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore erected by the public of Kuttakad at Moncombu in Central Travancore yesterday.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami emphasised that the monarchical idea, the idea of a ruler devoted to the service of his people in his State, was worth cherishing. The history of the Travancore State was the history of monarch after monarch dedicating himself wholly and entirely to the welfare of his people.

STATE TRANSPORT SCHEME

The Dewan pointed out that the State Transport Scheme, on which seven lakhs rupees had now been spent yielded in the first month of its working Rs. 54,000 and was expected to repay the principal in one year.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami also explained the aim of the Travancore University. Time would prove that this and other schemes were conceived in the right way for the prosperity of Travancore.

The Maharaja's bust has been put up to commemorate his temple entry proclamation and other reforms carried out by the Maharaja since his accession seven years ago. It is located at Moncombu on the highest spot in Kutianad, which may be called the Lake District of Travancore. The Dewan was escorted from Alleppey to Moncombu over nine miles of backwaters by a large number of snakeboats and other crafts which made the scene spectacular and impressive.—A.P.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF POLITICS

Jawahar Invited To Open It On May 1

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Mr. A. Kameswara Rao, member of the A.I.C.C. and organiser of the Summer School of Politics and Economics at Mantenavaripalem, has sent the following to the Press:—

"This year it has been decided to hold the Summer School of Politics and Economics at Mantenavaripalem, (as the ban on the Kottapatam School has not been legally removed) a village a few miles from the sea coast in Guntur District. Eminent scholars from all over India will deliver lectures.

The medium of education will be English and Telugu. Not more than 250 students will be admitted into the school. Students coming from other provinces will be charged Rs. 10. No free scholarships will be allowed this year. Applications should reach the office of the Andhra Provincial Congress Socialist Party, Provincial Youth League and the Provincial Students' Federation. The classes will begin from May 1. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been approached to open the school.

Students seeking admission should immediately send in their applications with recommendations from the respective Congress Committees, Congress Socialist Parties, Youth, Peasant, workers and women's organisations, along with the required fee, to the office of the District Congress Committee Office at Tenali".—United Press.

RAMASWAMI'S TERM EXTENDED

TRIVANDRUM, April 3.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has been pleased to extend the term of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer as the Dewan of Travancore for five years from May 1, 1938.

It will be recalled that Sir Ramaswami was appointed Dewan of Travancore in October 1936. His advice has been taken on important occasions by the Travancore State for nearly 25 years now and in 1931 he was appointed legal and constitutional adviser to the Maharaja.—A.P.

NEW DELHI.—The bringing of matches into British India from the territory of the Rajkot State in the Western India States Agency has been absolutely prohibited, with effect from April 6, 1938.

Dry Ice Corporation of India Ltd.

An Announcement

Mr. Magee, the designer and expert of our Dry Ice plant, is now at our works to remedy certain defects in the plant due to Indian conditions and others. On his advice we have closed down our works for four weeks and shall re-start on May 1st, when it is expected to give full satisfaction in production.

Our various agents and customers will please bear with us during this period, after which they shall have as much Freezite as they want.

HOMI MEHTA,
Chairman.

67 Years in Bombay

Founded in Bombay and grown up with it, the BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., reflects the solidity and conservatism which have long characterised this great city.

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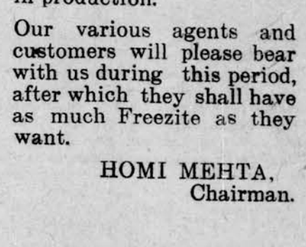

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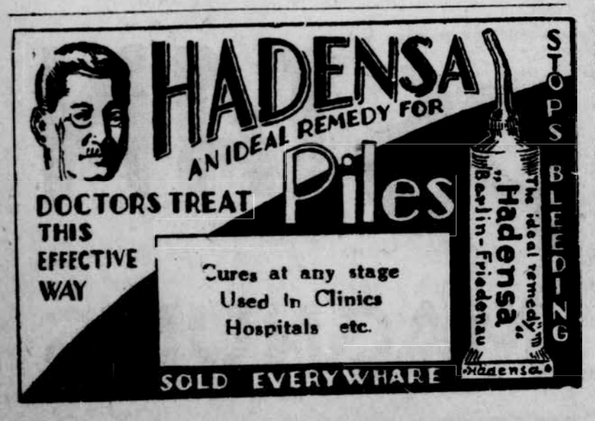
S. ANAND & CO., 20, Sultanbazar, HYDERABAD (Dn.).



MYSORE CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

Special Committee Appointed

BANGALORE, April 2.

In pursuance of the undertaking given at the meeting of the Legislative Council held in January 1938 on the question of Constitutional Reforms in the State, the Myore Government have issued an order yesterday appointing a Special Committee for the purpose of examining, in relation both to the public administration and to the public life of the State, the development and working of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, as well as the other representative bodies and institutions connected with them such as Standing Committees.—United Press.

BOHRA CRICKETERS' PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

Mr. Jasdanwalla Optimistic About C. C. I.'s Future

When Mr. A. A. Jasdanwalla presided at the Annual Social gathering and prize distribution of the Bohra Cricketers, he had news not only for cricketers in Bombay, but for all those interested in cricket in India. Mr. Jasdanwalla was perfectly optimistic as to the future of the Cricket Club of India and the Brabourne Stadium.

Mr. Jasdanwalla said that the C. C. I. was not going into liquidation; neither were it's affairs going into the hands of a Syndicate. He said the financial stress and strain which the C. C. I. was experiencing now will be very short lived. The Club's difficulties were surmountable and would be surmounted.

He said that at the next meeting to be held on April 24 a bright picture would be put before all, and Bombay would, as they originally, felt be proud of the Brabcurne Stadium and all things connected with it.

HINDU GYM. & PENTANGULAR CONTROVERSY

Another announcement that will please cricketers in Bombay particularly, is that the existing controversy between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Pentangular Cricket Tournament Committee: in the words of Mr. Jasdanwalla, the differences between these two sporting bodies would be patched up before the next tournament in December.

The Bohra Cricketers, a Bombay Club, that aims at the advance of cricket, reports another year of satisfactory progress

This success is due to the interest of the office bearers, the hard work of the Honorary General Secretaries Messrs. Ebrahim A. Kajiji and H. H. Nakhooda and the enthusiasm of the captain of the clubs XI, Mr. A. S. Vasi.

The Bohra Cricketers again won the Macskati Shield Tournament, at Surat.

In the team proper bowling honours went to Messrs. Saifuddin Nimachwalla, Haider Kajiji and Hatim Patharia. The former have the best figures for the season took the coveted Siraj Vasi Cup.

The best batting average was returned Mr. Nakhooda, which gained him the T. A. Amiruddin Cup. The next best with the bat during the season were: Mr. Karachiwalla and Mr. Mansur Vasi.

The Bohra Cricketers are very optimistic of good performances in the coming season. A lot of new talent has come to the club.

Aga Khan Hockey

VICTORY FOR KIRKEE UNITED

Karachi Port Trust Eliminated By 2 Goals

Three Olympic hockey players were seen in action in the Aga Khan Hockey tournament on Sunday evening, when the Kirkee United, which included Nimal the Olympic centre-half and Phillips, who played at right back for All-India in the Olympic Games at Perlin in 1936, beat the Karachi Port Trust, which included Peter Paul Fernandes, by 2 goals to nil.

The only one, out of these three All-India players, who lived up to his reputation was Phillips of the winners. The Kirkee United have to thank Phillips for playing his excellent defensive game, which helped the winners to keep up their lead of 2 goals intact.

The standard of hockey was below expectations and these much talked about outstation teams are being eliminated one after the other, the Karachi Port Trust being the fifth to make their exit.

THE GAME

The Kirkee United opened strongly and Tyrell, their centre-forward, gave them an early lead, when in the 6th minute, he scored a spectacular goal. Following this the winners established their superiority and dominating the exchanges doubled their score seven minutes later through K. Nimal, their inside-right.

A clever movement, which was initiated by Abbot, the Karachi Port Trust's veteran centre-forward, saw Pitcher in possession of the ball at a near range, with only the goal-keeper to beat, but Pitcher failed to draw home the advantage and a good opening was lost.

At half-time the Kirkee United were leading by 2 goals.

The second half found the rival defences on top and they gave no scope to the forwards. The Karachi forwards lacked finish and threw away one or two more chances that came their way.

THE RESULT:

KIRKEE UNITED ... 2 goals.
KARACHI PORT TRUST ... nil.

THE TEAMS WERE:

KIRKEE UNITED:—Shinde; Phillips and D'Souza; Gaikwad, Nimal and Francis; Dhadge, K. Nimal, Tyrell, M. Phillips and G. Nimal.

KARACHI PORT TRUST:—Branganza; Saduram and Rajaballi; Gonsalves, Brewin and Laxman; R. Fernandes, W. Abbott, H. Fernandes, Pitcher and P. P. Fernandes.

UMPIRES:—J. Pinto and Mackenzie.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

4-15 p. m. Devil fighters, Ajmer vs. Cheshire Regiment.

5-30 p.m. Manchester Mills vs. Lusitanians.

TO-DAY. ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9.565 kc/s. for Transmission I and 90.8 metres, 3.305 kc/s. for Transmission II.

a.m.

TRANSMISSION I.

11-30 Recorded Programme.

p.m.

1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Lunch Hour Music.

TRASMISSION II.

p.m.

5-30 K. H. Wakankar of Bhor. 5-50 Ballad Son. By AIR Instrumentalists. 6-0 Amirbai. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Bombay's Beggars talk in Gujarati by Sarla Desai. 7-45 K. H. Watankar. 8-0 Tarang. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Amirbai Karnataki. Marathi pad. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Amritbai. 9-30 News. 9-45 Should Trams, Motors, Gharries and Bullock Carts be Scrapped? A debate G. R. Genge: For S. K. Kooka: Against 10-0 Leo Martinez, and Band. 10-30 Symphony Night.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

7-0 a.m.

Transmission I. Modes of Bhairvin. 8-0 Nasir Khan. 8-15 Jaunpuri on Sarangi. 8-25 Ghazals. 8-40 News in English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

noon.

12-0 Transmission II. Lest We Forget. 1-0 A Diversity of Ditties.

p.m.

6-0 Transmission III. Stringed Quarter. 6-10 Nasir Khan. 6-40 Anwarbai of Agra. 7-0 For Villagers Only. 8-0 I Dream one Night by Ishrat Rehmani. 8-15 Forgotten Melodies. 8-45 'Manke ek Bima Agent' play in Hindustani. 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 8-30 In English. 9-45 Instrumental Interlude. 10.0 Things I Remember. A talk by O. W. Stebbings. 10-15 Informal Studio Concert. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc./s.
Programmes as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III.
60 metres, 4.905 kc/s.

p.m.

6-0 to 7-0 Programmes as in Delhi I. 7-0 Mohammad Shafi. 7-20 Dulari. 7-30 Nasir Khan. 7-50 Anwarbai of Agra. 8-0 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Mohammad Shafi. 10-0 to 10.15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Dulari. 10-35 Mohammad Shafi. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1 m., 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).

p.m.

12-36 John Phillips and Orchestra. 1-6 John Phillips' Band. Weather. 1-36 School Programme. 2-21 Musical Variety Programme. 5-6 For Countryside. 5-36 Ashalata Roy. 5-51 K. Mullick. 6-6 Abhabaty. 6-21 Jamal Syne. 6.36 Madhu Utsav. 7-36 Betar Orchestra by T. N. Dey. 7-51 Bengali Prose and the Serampore Mission talk in Bengali by Sujani Kanto Das. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Sunil Bose. 8-41 Indubala. 9-1 News, Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 When I was Twenty-one talk by Sir Hassan Suhrawardy. 9-36 Aida. Opera in 4 acts by Verdi.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1.500 kc/s.

p.m.

5-30 Hour with villagers. 6-30 G. R. Peshora. 6-55 Baharbai. 7-15 Khyber Orchestra. 7-25 Sabrun Nisa Begam. Cycling vs. Walking a debate in Hindustani by M. M. Habib and M. A. Latif. 8-0 Baharbai. 8-15 a programme for women. 'Nahin khab-i-giran ke waste paida hui tum ho.' 8-25 Readings from Jamal-i-Hamnashin.' 8-35 Piano. 8-42 Modern Women. 8-42 a talk in Hindustani by Begam Aslam. 8-52 Naat. 9-0 Naukaron Ki Nighadasht talk in Hindustani 9-10 Khyber Orchestra 9-45 News, Weather In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 G. R. Peshora 10-5 Sabrun Nisa Begam 10-25 Sitar 10-40 Baharbai

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

p. m.

6-0 Religious Music Gauhar Sultan 6-15 Mubarak Begam 6-30 Light Music 6-50 Gauhar Sultan 7-0 Marvels of Agriculture talk in Hindustani by S. N. Niazi 7-30 Classical Music 8-0 Light Music 8-15 Editorial of a Newspaper. 8-30 talk in Hindustani by A. M. Salik 8-30 Light Music Gauhar Sultan 8-50 Ahmed Hussain 8-55 Mubarak Begam 9-15 News, Weather In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Books review by Siraj-ud-Din 10-0 Light Music 10-20 Siraj Ahmed 10-25 Mubarak Begam 10-40 Gauhar Sultana.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 294 metres, 1,022 kc/s.

p. m.

6-30 Lucknow Radio Orchestra 6-40 Siddheswaribai of Benares 7-20 Mohammad Ismail Khan of Lucknow 7-30 Nand Lal and Party of Benares. 7-45 Agle Waqton ke Hain Yeh Log: I (Their Environment and Home Life) talk in Hindustani by M. M. Askari. 8-0 G. N. Natu 8-25 Nandlal and Party 8-50 Sidheswaribai 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Planned Economy in India and West talk by R. K. Mukerji 10-0 Dance Band of Royal Berkshire Regiment.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9-0 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m) GSH 21.47 Mc/s. (13.97 m GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m). GSO (to 8-30 p. m.) 15.13 Mc/s (19.76m) GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.) GSD (from 9.15 p. m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.)

p. m.

7-25 Opening 7-30 In Town Tonight 8-0 For Colonial Service 8-20 Amateur Racquests Single Championship: commentary 8-45 Band of Royal Marines 9-30 News 9-50 Orchestral Music 10-0 Sonata Recital.

10-30 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programmes GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76) GSC 9.58 Mc/s (31.32). GSB 9-51 Mc/s (31.55).

PLEA FOR RENT ACT

Ahmedabad Merchants Demand 55 P. C. Reduction

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 2.

Under the auspices of nearly fifteen Mahajans a meeting of the merchants was held on 31st in Hansraj Pragji Hall with Sheth Ambalal Kapadia in the chair.

A representative of the vegetable market narrated the history of the increase of rents since the market was built. He compared the rates with those of Bhuleshwar and Crawford Markets in Bombay, Ray Market in Poona, Khanderao in Baroda etc. and said that the rents in Ahmedabad were so exorbitant that they require substantial reduction.

Mr. J. Yakubally while discussing at length the manifold grievances of the merchants said that only 50 per cent reduction in rents would satisfy the tenants.

After other speeches a resolution of 50 per cent reduction and earliest enactment of Rent Act was unanimously passed.

WHY DELAY MEDICAL COUNCIL FOR SIND?

Dr. Talati Sounds Note Of Warning

KARACHI, April 2.

"It is suicidal for professional interests, both Government and others, to delay any further the question of a Medical Council for our province. I may, however, sound a note of warning that our future Medical Council and the Act should give the registered persons real advantage and protection rather than expose the fully qualified members of our noble profession to various disadvantages over non-qualified non-registered persons and quacks. The experience of the medical profession under the existing acts has been most disappointing. Even the most exploited advantage of being able to grant certificates is exploded", declared Dr. J. M. Talati, President of the Sind Medical Union, in the course of his presidential address tonight at the annual dinner at the North Western Hotel. The Hon. Mr. Nichaldas C. Vazirani, Minister-in-charge of Health, among other distinguished guests, was also present.—United Press.

A Catalogue Of Mathematical Publications?

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

For the first time an attempt is being made by the Central Library of the University of Calcutta to compile what is termed "a Union Catalogue of Mathematical Publications" (books and periodicals) in the major libraries of Calcutta for the benefit of research students of Mathematics. For the purpose, the Imperial Library, the Geological Survey of India Library and the Royal Asiatic Society's Library have agreed to co-operate with the University Library, and already much work has been done by Mr. S. K. Dhar, formerly a Research Fellow in Mathematics, in this direction. It is proposed that when the cataloguing of Mathematical publications in these libraries is over, other science subjects will be similarly dealt with.—United Press.

SOCIALISTS RESIGN

Charge Of Sectarian Leadership In Punjab Party

LAHORE, April 2.

Twenty-three members including Prof. Abdulla Saidar, President of the Punjab Trade Union Congress, have resigned from the Congress Socialist Party.

In doing so they have addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Party, stating that the latest events in the Punjab Congress Socialist Party show that the existence of the sectarian leadership of this party was one of the main causes of strifes in the Socialist movement of the Province. From within the Party they tried their utmost to cure this and bring about a real unity, but failed.—United Press.

DR. PATTABHI'S SUGGESTION

CALCUTTA, April 3.

Regarding the States issue it is learnt that Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya in his capacity as President of the Indian States People's Conference will suggest a reorganisation of the Congress provinces in a manner so that the Indian States contiguous to any Congress province may be included within the jurisdiction of that province. In this manner although independent Congress organisations have been discontinued in the Indian States by the Haripura resolution, the Indian States People would still be under the sphere and influence of the Provincial Congress Committees.—United Press.

Inquiry Into Singareni Disaster

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), April 2.

The Nizam's Government have invited the Chief Inspector of Mines of the Government of India to make an enquiry into the recent mining disaster at Singareni Collieries on March 12, with a view to preventing such mishaps in future.

This announcement is contained in an official communique issued this evening which sets out the circumstances of the tragedy and confirms the number of dead as 43 besides which 12 were injured.

It also states that the Viceroy has sent a personal message of sympathy through the Nizam to the bereaved and injured persons.—A.P.

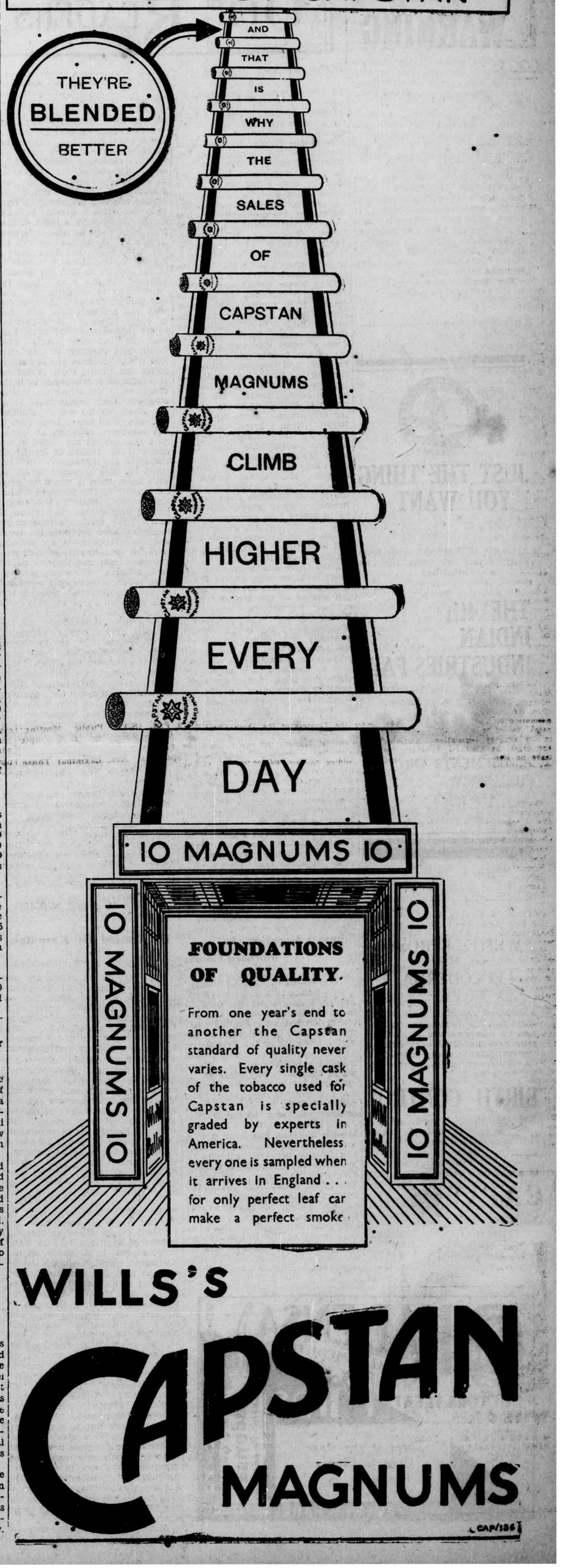
New Tax Resented

(From Our Correspondent)

DHRANGADHRA (B) Mail)

A tax of Rs. 10 per plough has been enforced upon the poor and downtrodden peasants of the State in the name of erecting Patel House: It will be recalled that before 12 years a large sum was collected by the State for the same purpose. By this tax the State will get Rs. 1 lac 10 thousand. Peasants and the general public are greatly resenting this autocratic step.

The applications to turn the lands illegally confiscated from the subjects of Kalmad and Devalia villages have reached His Highness who it is said has appointed a committee for inquiry. All the members are of als.


BETTER BUY CAPSTAN
THEY'RE BLENDED BETTER
AND THAT IS WHY THE SALES OF CAPSTAN MAGNUMS CLIMB HIGHER EVERY DAY
10 MAGNUMS 10
10 MAGNUMS 10
FOUNDATIONS OF QUALITY.
From one year's end to another the Capstan standard of quality never varies. Every single cask of the tobacco used for Capstan is specially graded by experts in America. Nevertheless every one is sampled when it arrives in England . . . for only perfect leaf can make a perfect smoke
WILLS'S
CAPSTAN
MAGNUMS
CAP/186

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 4, 1994
Muslim: Safar 2, 1357
Parsi: Avan 1, 1307.
Hhightide: 1.46; 14.37
Lowtide: 7.53; 20.27
Sunrise: 6h. 31m.
Sunset: 6h. 53m.
Legislative Assembly 2 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

The Governor of Bombay inspected the St. John's Ambulance Brigade on the Cooperage Football Ground on Saturday.

TEA PARTY TO MR. VIRMANI.

A Tea Party at the Taj Mahal Hotel will be given by his friends on Tuesday, April 5 at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) to Mr. Satyapal Virmani Director Reserve Bank of India Central Board.

THE BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

An Ordinary General Meeting of the Association will be held in the Secondary Training College on Monday, the 4th of April 1938 at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special Requisition Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Immediately after the above Special Meeting, there will be another Special General Meeting of the Committee at the same place.

MAZDASNAN VISITORS IN BOMBAY

The representatives of the Mazdasnan Association of the West are now visiting Bombay. Mother Gloria and Mother Asnoi will address a Parsi audience of Bombay to-day (Monday), the 4th April, 1938, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Dr. Sir Jivanji Modi Memorial Hall of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (near St. Andrew's Church) 134-136, Apollo Street. The Parsis are cordially invited to attend the gathering.

THE KARNATAK SANGH, BOMBAY.

The Managing Committee has on 30th March 1938 unanimously adopted the following resolution:—"This Committee offers its whole-hearted support to the Resolution for the "Unification of Karnatak" tabled by Mr. V. N. Jog, M.L.A. in the Bombay Legislative Assembly and urges the Karnatak members to leave no stone unturned to see that the Resolution is carried."

MASKATI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The following is the number of out patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary and of the Labour Cases in the Bai Nematoolabai Maskati Maternity Home at Kurwa road of Surat in the month of March 1938

Men 5,331.
Women 4,641.
Children 5,508.
Labour 2.
Total 15,482.

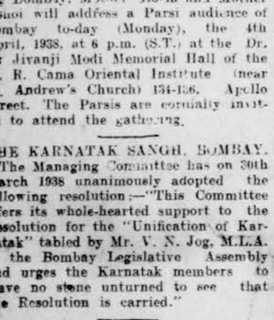
SWASTH SANRAKSHAK SANGH.

The half yearly report of the above Sangh ending by 31st March 1938, has been received as follows:—

Ayurvedic free Medical treatment on behalf of the Sangh was given to 4,901 persons, out of which 3,986 were males 725 females and 270 children at its three centres Dadar, Lower Parel and Sewri, besides the relief given at its dispensary. The Sangh is greatly indebted to all those donors and sympathisers who casually helped with their generosity and liberality in rendering the services to the public and it is in receipt of one more invitation for opening a branch at Naigoan (Dadar), so its fourth centre very soon will be started there and in order to make these charitable schemes successful it has contemplated a plan by starting. An Ayurvedic Sales Department, so that the income derived from it may be utilized to fulfill its Mission in the service of the poor people through its Medical Aid.

CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.



Also the
GRAND NATIONAL
—All the thrills of the Race!

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Night Key" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Wise Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kunku" Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m.
EROS—"The Frog" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Bulldog Drummond's Revenge" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ushne Kya Socha" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of Himalayas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lularoo Lalna Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Victoria The Great" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Tarzan's Revenge" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Garib-ki-Tope" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Love is a Headache" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"300 Days and After" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

CLOVE BOYCOTT.

The Secretary of the cloves Boycott Committee of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee writes:—

Sjt. Dhansukh N. Naik, Sjt. Shitlaprasad, Sjt. Mewalal and Sjt. Pramodkumar V. Shah approached 500 families of Matunga and Hindu Colony and requested them not to use and buy cloves for any purpose. The response was very good and the most of the people promised to boycott the cloves. Few merchants and "panwalas" were also approached and they promised that they won't purchase and give cloves to the consumers, at the same time they are afraid of losing business if they refused to give cloves on demand and therefore the patriotic residents of the 'F' Ward are earnestly requested not to demand cloves either from "panwalas" or from merchants for any purpose and make our work easy.

SHA HURGOWAN ANANDJI DESAI CHARITIES REPORT.

During the year 1937 Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, C.I.E., Rao Saheb Maganlal D. Khakhar and Messrs. Hiralal M. Munshi Solicitor and Pranjiwandas Mohandas Goradia were the Trustees of the above Charities.

On the 1st January 1937 the Trustees had with them a balance of Rs. 2,81,714-6-7; adding to this, Rs. 90,788-2-5 as received by way of rents of the Trust properties, interest on Government Securities, deposits received from boarders, tenants, and for the use of Wadi the total income comes to Rs. 3,72,502-9-0.

Deducting from this, Rs. 63,918-3-0 spent for the Boarding Institution, payments to widows and Orphans, Sadawarat, annuity to Shree Gokalnathji temple at Mangrol, taxes, insurance premia, return of deposits to tenants, boarders, there was a net balance of Rs. 3,08,584-6-0 on 31st December 1937 of which Rs. 2,98,522-8-9 have been invested in Government Securities.

Thus there was a net increase of Rs. 26,869,15-5 during the year under report and the Trustees hold Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 3,45,000.

THE ALL-INDIA MARWARI FEDERATION

The Second Session of the All-India Marwari Federation will be held at Calcutta on the 13th and 14th May 1938 under the presidentship of Seth Padmapat Singhania, M.L.A.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS IN JAIPUR

Present Demand To State Authorities, Says Hiralal

(From A Correspondent.)

JAIPUR CITY, March 29.

In the course of an appeal addressed to the public-spirited people of Jaipur State in connection with the coming annual session of the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal Sjt. Hiralal Shastri refers to the experience gained by the workers of the Jeewankutir in their 7½ years' rural uplift experiment in Bahasthali and stresses the need of an organisation of the people to represent their needs and grievances.

Referring to the policy of the Praja Mandal, Pandit Shastri says that in spite of criticism from several quarters, the Mandal has patiently followed a policy of co-operation with the State. Pandit Shastri thinks that the Jaipur Government realises the inevitability of constitutional reforms and therefore it is not too much to expect that Jaipur might take a lead in this matter and set an example for the other States of Rajputana. But, Sjt. Shastri emphasises, the real question before the people is to formulate their demands at the annual session and place them before the Government who may also be told that the workers of Jaipur will not know any rest until they get what they want for the good of the people. "I do not think," concludes Sjt. Shastri "that there is any difference of opinion of any practical importance—but supposing that there is some, the time has come to make a united effort with a view to make the coming 'Mahayagna' successful by offering our best to it".

NATIONAL WEEK PROGRAMME

Flag Hoisting And Meeting At Choupatty On Opening Day

WEDNESDAY (6TH APRIL)

8 A.M. (S.T.): Flag-Salutation in the open compound of the Congress House. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, to perform the ceremony.

6-30 P.M. (S.T.): Public Meeting at Chaupatty; Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order to preside.

Speakers: Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for P.W.D., Mr. L. M. Patil Minister for Local-Self-Government, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh, Mr. G. H. Deshpande and others.

Button-flag selling throughout the day.

THURSDAY (7TH APRIL)

8-30 P.M. (S.T.): Public Meeting at Byculla. Dr. Antrolikar to preside.

Speakers: Sjt. Wamanrao Mukadam, Mr. K. G. Gokhale and others.

FRIDAY (8TH APRIL)

9 P.M. (S.T.): Public Meeting at Dadar. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, to preside.

Speakers: Messrs. G. H. Deshpande, B. M. Gupte, Mrs. Laxmibai Thuse and others.

SATURDAY (9TH APRIL)

9 P.M. (S.T.): Public Meeting at Popat Wadi. Sjt. Laxmidas Shrikant to preside.

Speakers: Messrs. Wamanrao Mukadam Maneklal Gandhi, Motichand Kapadia Smt. Lilavati Munshi and others.

9 P.M. (S.T.): Public Meeting at Parel. Sjt. Gulzarilal Nanda to preside.

Messrs. S. K. Patil, Jinabhai Joshi S. B. Mahadeshwar and others will speak.

SUNDAY (10TH APRIL)

Clove Boycott Programme: Members of the D.C.C.s will visit shops in their wards, seal the quantity, if any, found with the grocer or dealer, and get signatures on Congress pledge forms.

9 A.M. (S.T.): Cinema Show for Harijans.

11 A.M. (S.T.): Priti Bhojan: At Jinnah Hall, Harijans and others will join.

MONDAY (11TH APRIL)

9 P.M. (S.T.): Public Meeting: At Delisle Road; Mr. B. M. Gupte to preside.

Speakers: Mrs. Laxmibai Thuse, Mr. B. J. Mhatre, Mr. G. S. Kanthi and others.

WEDNESDAY (13TH APRIL)

9 P.M. (S.T.): Public Meeting: Dana Bunder, Mandvi. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai will preside.

Speakers: Sjt. Nagindas Master Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Sjt. G. N. Desai, and others.

"A" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

National Week Programme

Messrs. Y. G. Karkera and Jumaklal Mehta, Secretaries 'A' Ward District Congress Committee write:

The National Week is being observed every year by the nation.

We are confident that the citizens of Fort Ward will enrol themselves in large numbers as Congress members and co-operate with us in the following programme to be observed in connection with the National Week.

The following is the programme for the celebration of the "National Week":—

APRIL 1938.

6th Wednesday—8 a. m. (S.T.) Flag Salutation ceremony to be performed by the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie at the 'A' Ward Congress Office.

8 p. m. (S. T.) Public meeting at Dwarkadas Lane, Fort.

7th Thursday—8 p. m. (S. T.) Public meeting at Colaba, near Koliwada.

8th Friday—8 a. m. (S. T.) Selling of badges and Flags and enrolment of Congress members at Colaba area.

9th Saturday—7 p. m. (S. T.) Prohibition Meetings in Fort area at every toddy and liquor shop.

10th Sunday—7 a. m. (S. T.) Prabhat Pheri.

8 p. m. (S. T.) Meeting at Ghoga Street.

11th Monday—7 p. m. (S. T.) Street Corner Meetings at Colaba.

12th Tuesday—8 p. m. (S. T.) Meeting near Crawford Market.

13th Wednesday—7 p. m. (S. T.) Street Corner Meetings, in Fort.

MUSLIM LEAGUE PARTY IN CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

Rules And Regulations Adopted, And Office-Bearers Elected

NEW DELHI, April 3.

The first meeting of the newly formed Muslim League Party in the Central Legislature was held, this evening, at the residence of Mr. Jinnah who presided.

The meeting adopted rules and regulations of the Party and elected office-bearers. The Party will commence functioning from the Simla session of the Central Legislature. Meanwhile members belonging to various groups and parties will have meetings convened of their parties, and will formally tender resignations therefrom. The names of office-bearers will be announced sometime this week.

The Party will consist of any elected member of the Central Legislature, provided he is member of any branch of the All-India Muslim League. Any non-Muslim member of the Assembly, who agrees to subscribe to the policy and programme of the Party in the Assembly and agreed to abide by the rules of the Party, will also be entitled to join the Party. The object of the Party has been defined to be to carry out the policy and programme of the All-India Muslim League as far as possible in the Assembly.

COMPOSITION OF PARTY.

Over 21 members of the Assembly and the Council of State have so far joined the Party. Elected on Congress Muslim members of the Assembly number about 33, and are either in the Independent or the Democratic Parties or remain unattached. As a result of the formation of the new League Party in the House the Independent and the Democratic Parties will cease to have independent existence. These two Parties will hold meetings to-morrow to decide their own future, and the attitude they should adopt on the income-tax bill.—A. P.

A. I. MUSLIM LEAGUE

Special Session At Calcutta On April 17 And 18

NEW DELHI, April 3.

A meeting of the All-India Muslim League Council held here today Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding, finally fixed the dates of the special session of the League to be held at Calcutta on April 17 and 18, and if necessary 19, in compliance with the request of the Bengal Presidency Muslim League.

It was decided to hold a meeting of the Council in Calcutta on April 17.

The Council devoted most of its time to the question of granting affiliation to the provincial Leagues. The U. P. Delhi Provincial Leagues were affiliated, while the election of members to the All-India League Council from Bengal, Orissa and Assam was postponed till the next meeting.

AFFILIATION.

The meeting resolved that existing members of the Council from the provinces whose applications for affiliation have not been received or accepted by the Council be elected to-day, thus the members from such provinces would continue to represent them. It was also decided that the question of election of additional members to the Council from Bombay, Sind, N. W. F. P. and Baluchistan be left over to a Sub-Committee consisting of Bahadur Awabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Mr. Hussain Malik, Barrister, Khan Bahadur M. Abdulla, Mr. Qwahiduddin Ahmed and Maulana Mazharuddin.

By another resolution the meeting decided that an agreed list submitted by Provincial members of the Council from the Punjab, C. P. and Ajmere be adopted

MOSQUE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The meeting appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Qussain Malik, and Mr. Hussain Imam, to inquire into the question of a mosque in Assansol (Bengal), and directed it to submit its report to the Council as soon as possible.

The meeting considered that the proposal of Mr. Hussain Imam and Mr. Abdul Ghani that "a completely new list sent by the Bihar Provincial Muslim League be adopted" as not practicable and decided that the existing members of the Council before elected and the one vacancy be filled in by Mr. Qairuddin.—A. P.

QUARREL LEADS TO KNIFE INJURIES

A quarrel between two men, alleged to be over a woman, resulted in knife injuries to P. T. Subbhayya at Parel, on Sunday night. The man was subsequently removed to the K. E. M. Hospital. Police are making inquiries.

The total donations to the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund from the states of Western India during the week ending March 26 have amounted to Rs. 36981-9-1.

Munshi Stresses Need Of Discipline

Commends Swastik League On Escape From Parochialism

Militarily attired volunteers of the Swastik League afforded a guard of honour to Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home-Member of the Bombay Government, at their premises, when he arrived to preside over the ninth anniversary function of their League on Sunday

MUNSHI CONTESTING.

Young and old of both the sexes partook in many an exhilarating event of the day. Hon. Mr. Munshi himself was a contestant in "Tailing the donkey" but failed. Prof. V. G. Rao was another notable failure. The occasion was made use of by the League in pressing their claim to organise the Civic-Guards to be brought into force by the Bombay Government erelong. Biscuit-Race an event of the youngsters and "Musical chairs" for the women provided a merry time for all.

NEED OF PUBLIC SUPPORT

The Archery drill by girls was another impressive parade. The dagger display by boys was thrilling

Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, Vice-President of the League, welcomed the guests of the evening and invited Sjt. Munshi to take the chair. He said, the League had among its primary objects education of the Hindu community in physical culture and bringing about unity in its ranks. Public service and sacrifice were its mottos. The League served a useful purpose in Western-India. There was need for public support to the League.

FUNCTIONS OF LEAGUE

Capt. Sabnis (Dr.), Secretary of the League, read the Annual Report. He said the organisation of Volunteer Corps formed a main function of the League. The parade ground was the best place, where its units lost their individuality, and developed an Esprit-De-Corps. Discipline and organization, were the very things wanting in India.

The League had 600 trained men that year on its rolls to the 241 only last year. Reviews, ceremonial parades, and camps were organised by the League. Another useful function of the League was its First-aid service. It possessed an everready Ambulance, which did yeoman's service in the Civil Disobedience days.

He hoped proper support would be given to the League and the volunteer corps by every Hindu family by supplying at least one volunteer.

UPHILL TASK.

Prizes to the winners of various events were then distributed by Mr. Munshi.

Mr. Munshi said the institution had a proud record especially in relation to its work in the Hindu community which was noted for its lack of interest in physical culture and was indisciplined. The pioneers had to be congratulated on their singular success in an uphill task.

HINDUS TO ENLIST AS VOLUNTEERS.

He hoped the gentlemen of the old-brigade who were successful in the various events of the day would participate in biscuit races next year. On his part he was neither a good volunteer nor an athlete. He failed even in spotting the donkey's tail (a blind fold-game open to the old-brigade though he spotted the donkey even without the donkey braying (laughter). As regards the volunteer corps, he could not do better than agreeing with their wish expressed in their report that they all who were above 18 should become its volunteers.

NO PAROCHIALISM.

He commended the league on its escape from the common pit fall—parochialism. They should extend their activities and create enthusiasm in newer circles. Regarding their plea about the Volunteer Police Force, he was glad, inspite of evil prophecies," the middle classes were enthusiastically welcoming the idea.

The objects of the Civic-Guards were association of normal day to day activities for maintaining peace and stimulating a sense of discipline and service.

DISCIPLINE.

The greatest secret of modern age was discipline on a huge scale that was never contemplated or dreamt of. Crores of people were being disciplined in Europe as active members of Society. National greatness could only be attained through proper discipline among youngmen. They had brains and fine physiques at least in some regions, but lacked only discipline and spirit of organisation. He expressed his admiration of the efforts of the League in that direction.

MEN MORE NEEDED THAN MONEY.

Prof. A. B. Gajendragadker, G. O. C. of the League volunteer corps, thanking the Chairman for finding time to be amidst them in spite of his manifold duties, said that difficulties of the League had not vanished even then. It was men that they needed more than money. He welcomed the civic-guards move of the Government and volunteered to organise it, if allowed to do so or else they would do whatever little they could in its formation.

They were particularly fortunate in having the Premier amidst them a little while ago, and the presence of the Home Member augured well for them and their organisation.

Prof. V. G. Rao (a life member of the League) also associated himself with the previous speaker in thanking Hon. Mr. Munshi.

Our Cairo Letter

YEMENITES & ITALIANS AT LOGGERHEADS

Alleged Ill-Treatment To Wafdists

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

After Mussolini's new demand of defending Suez Canal on Red Sea, great war preparations are going on at Yemen Coast and new trenches are dug to accommodate 20,000 soldiers. The trenches are all fully constructed and the necessary war materials put in them.

Two additional forces of 15,000 irregular Arab Beduiens recently arrived from Upper Yemen. All the mountains around Bab-ul-Mandab of Aden are well fortified.

YEMENITES TO BE TRAINED

Thousands of labourers are busy day and night sinking wells and constructing new roads linking the City Sana (Capital of Yemen) with the city of Houdidah, the first harbour of Yemen. Instructions are daily given to the people by the preachers in the mosque to save themselves from the evil affect of poisonous gases in the event of war or any attack from the coast Eritrea of Italy, which is nearly close to Yemen.

It is understood that the Crown Prince of Yemen Saiful Eslam Hussain, has ordered some British firm for supplying a large quantity of ammunition. A new military mission from Iraq has been asked by the Imam through the Government of Iraq to come immediately and to train up the Yemenites.

AT LOGGERHEADS.

Some of the Yemenites are ordered by Italian authorities to leave Addis Abbaba at once, and the remaining settlers there are asked to register their names and profession and to show their passports and other immigration certificates. The same case in reciprocity was ordered in Yemen every Italian settler should produce to the Police authorities in Yemen his Passport, certificate and other documents of his profession. The police of Yemen at any moment will expel any Italian settler in any case of suspicion.

CROWN PRINCE TO VISIT IRAQ

It is announced officially that the Crown Prince of Yemen, Ahmed Saiful Eslam, the second son of the Imam of Yemen, and who is now in Turkey, will visit Iraq very shortly. Special arrangement are under preparation to receive the Prince officially, and to give him warm reception. The Crown Prince most probably will proceed to Bombay from Basra, the port of Iraq, on his way back to home via Bombay-Aden.

WAFDISTS THREATENED

Nahas Pasha with a petition to H. M. King Farouq met Ali Maher Pasha, the Chief of the Royal Palace. Nahas Pasha had 30 minutes' discussion with the Chief stating that three prominent leaders of his party were seriously injured in their respective wards. The present Government seems to be ruling the country with iron. The Wafdists are threatened by the Government every where in this general election campaign by police and army. Nahas Pasha requested the Chief for an urgent interview with the King. He stated also that one Wafdist was killed and nearly eighty others injured.

PROF. D. K. KARVE'S BIRTH-DAY CELEBRATIONS

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, will preside over the "Prof. D K. Karve's 81st Birth-day celebrations in Bombay" to be held on Monday (18th inst.) when an address and a purse will be presented to Prof. Karve on behalf of the citizens of Bombay.

The secretaries have been so far able to collect about Rs. 5,000. This amount is of course small looking to the proverbial munificence of the citizens of Bombay; but it is hoped that the citizens will rise to the occasion and enable the committee to present Prof. Karve with a purse becoming the fair name of Bombay. Incidentally it might be stated that the amount of the purse is to be utilised for the benefit of the institutions founded by Prof. Karve.

The office of the committee will remain open daily from 8 a. m. to 9-30 a. m. and 4 p. m. to 7-30 p. m. in the Nathibai Damodhar Thackersey Kanyashala, Bombay, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

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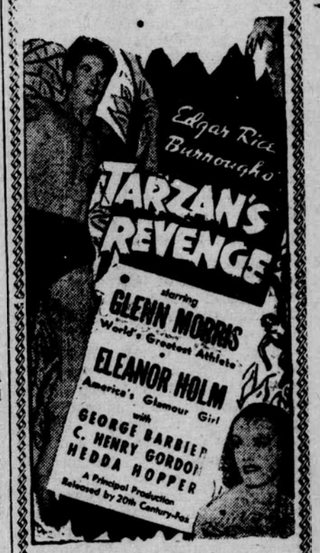

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1938

INDIA'S TRADE RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN

The question of trade relations between India and Britain has, in one form or other, figured prominently in the eyes of the public during the last few days. On Friday the Central Legislative Assembly carried without division Mr. S. Satyamurti's resolution recommending to the Governor-General in Council that "no steps should be taken to conclude a fresh Indo-British Trade Agreement or any trade agreement of a similar nature without first consulting the Assembly." Reasonably interpreted, the resolution does not mean that Government should submit first the full text of a proposed Agreement to the Assembly and then carry out its mandate. It only recommended that Government should take the House into confidence before they irrevocably commit themselves to an Agremeent and should next make every possible effort to carry out its wishes. This was a fair demand and thoroughly constitutional, as being in accordance with the principle of Fiscal Autonomy which, we are told, has been followed in the country for nearly two decades. But Government refused to do any such thing as being constitutionally impossible.

Government's Unsatisfactory Attitude

The least that Government could have done was to promise to submit an agreed Pact to the House for ratification. Such a course was commended even by members like Sir H. P. Mody and Mr. Jinnah. It has also been urged on Government by Indian businessmen and the public in general and was strongly endorsed by Sir Rahimtoolah Chinoy, the retiring President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, in his address to the Federation at Delhi on Friday. But Mr. Dow, Commerce Secretary, would make no promise whatever, nor would he throw any light on the progress of the negotiations. He said that "Government had at present no knowledge whether they would or would not result in a trade agreement and it would be premature for Government to make up their mind whether they would or would not bring the matter before the Assembly." This is an attitude of utter unconcern towards the public and calculated, as Mr. Jinnah pointed out, to create the suspicion that "there is something hanky-panky about the Agreement." Sir Rahimtoolah Chinoy, too, referring to Government's "policy of keeping the general public and the industrial and commercial interests entirely in the dark," remarked that this "exhibited a lack of confidence on either side." All recent events fully justify the suspicions in the minds of the public.

Working Committee's Warning

What distresses Indians most is that the step-motherly attitude of the present Government towards Indian industries and commerce, when they conflict with British interests, will be continued indefinitely under the anti-discrimination clauses of the new Constitution. Following the lead given by Gandhiji in this matter only a few days ago, the Congress Working Committee has just adopted a resolution stating, among other things, that these clauses "are not in the interests of India, but are intended and calculated to preserve to foreign nationals, and particularly British capitalists, the exploitation of the natural wealth and resources of this country." The Working Committee maintains that "India has the right to discriminate, if that word must be used, against non-national interest, whenever and wherever the interests of India demand or require it." The question is not merely one of a future menace. Already, taking advantage of the anti-discrimination clauses, a number of companies, owned and managed by foreign nationals, have been established in India and take advantage of the State protection meant for purely Indian concerns, but Government cannot take any discriminatory action against them. However what the Government cannot do the people can, to some extent. They can and ought to patronise purely Swadeshi concerns first and foremost. The Working Committee has done well to give a clear and sound definition of Swadeshi in the following terms: "No concern can, or shall, be regarded as Swadeshi unless its control, direction and management are in Indian hands." If Indians support such Indian concerns, they will considerably counteract the mischief caused by the anti-discrimination clauses.

A Word To Sir C. P.

The Travancore administration have not added to their reputation by the treatment they have meted out to Mr. Nariman who had gone to appear in a sedition case on behalf of the defence. He was refused permission to be enrolled on the ground that he was a person convicted of political crimes. Those clever gentlemen who thought of this brilliant excuse will perhaps congratulate themselves on their alleged ingenuity. But it merely emphasises their blindness to contemporary circumstances, their lack of any sense of proportion and the ludicrousness of their naivete. Political "criminals" apart from being honoured advocates in every High Court in British India and apart from commanding unqualified esteem and respect by the Paramount Power—and what the Paramount Power is to an Indian State is not a secret from the world—constitute to-day the Government in seven out of 11 Indian Provinces. And no pretender to political puritanism from Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer downwards can even dream of behaving towards these "criminals" with anything but absolute, almost cringing respect. The ban on Mr. Nariman is really an unenviable commentary on Sir C. P. Ramaswamy and the administration of which he is the head. As to Mr. Nariman, we congratulate him on having served as an instrument which has really exposed further the defects of an irresponsible administration. And we also assure the great Indian liberal, Home ruler and patriot, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, that he cannot stop the spread of democratic ideals by any means, let alone by means which merely expose his aims more glaringly.

Madras Speaker's Tour

Opinions may conceivably differ among Congressmen on the propriety of a Congress Speaker being deputed at public expense, to study parliamentary practice first-hand in foreign countries. But when the question of the Madras Speaker going to Britain for the purpose was mooted over a month ago, prominent members of the Working Committee could well have informally requested him to drop the idea. The Committee's doing so now, after the Congress Cabinet and the predominantly Congress Legislature of Madras had unanimously approved and sanctioned the visit, needlessly obtrudes upon the public the differences among Congress leaders on this subject and, even humiliates the Cabinet, the Legislature and the Speaker. No Congressman would question the right of the Working Committee to be the final arbiter in such cases. But that body or its leading members should have taken up this case earlier. The Committee, it is believed, fears that the Speaker's tour may create an impression that the Congress has settled down to work the new Constitution and, therefore, it is sending one of its Speakers to the "Mother of Parliaments" to study the working of that body. Such an impression can no more result from the tour than from the numerous constructive measures undertaken by every Congress Cabinet. It is also reasonable to suggest that a sound knowledgeg of parliamentary practice is useful even in wrecking a Constitution.

RE-DRAFTED COASTAL TRAFFIC BILL.

Insfficient To Safeguard Indian Interests

(Contributed.)

The Report of the Select Committee has now been published and out of 19 signatories to the Report who form the Select Committee to which the Bill was referred, no less than 17 members have put their signatures to as many as five dissenting minutes. No Bill can have a more devastating sponsoring and the Report makes poor reading inasmuch as the different sponsors have thought it fit and necessary to condemn the re-drafted Bill for one or more of the following reasons.

Demand For Radical Reform

Nothing short of the reservation of the coastal traffic will solve the problem, says Mr. S. C. Datta and Sardar Sant Singh, and so they believe—and rightly believe—that the object of the Bill will be frustrated even though this Bill were to become law. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty heartily endorses the above view. Messrs. Bhulabhai, Asaf Ali and Deshmukh consider that the improvements on the old Bill are inadequate to meet the requirements of a National Mercantile Marine and they add that the punitive clause, which is clause 6 of the Bill, will be abused by unscrupulous parties.

Opposition To Any Reform

Sir N. N. Sircar and Messrs. Slade, James and Miller are opposed practically to the very principle of the Bill, because they oppose all the clauses from 2 to 8 inclusive. In other words they oppose the definition of the coastal traffic; they oppose the system of registration of firms and ships. They apparently do not want anything to be done to check competition methods. They are opposed to inquiries into such competitions. In fact they are opposed to the Bill, in toto. It has 9 clauses and if the first clause, which is only a preamble is taken out, they are opposed to the other 8 clauses! This no doubt is as expected from the spokesman of the Government and the British vested interests which in all economic matters are one and the same group. It is a sad commentary on the attitude of the Government that they have not yet learnt to identify themselves with the country which they rule, but consider themselves to be the guardians of the non-Indian vested interests alone. The originator of the Bill, Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi, supported by Messrs. Zaludin Ahmed, Mohamed Yamin Khan, Sir Cowasjee, Krishna Kant Malaviya, Sir Abdulla Haroon and Mr. Bajoria consider clause 2 and clause 5 as too wide. These clauses refer to the inclusion of Ceylon and Burma in the definition of the term "Indian Coastal Traffic."

Coast Open To All!

A very important clause to our mind is clause (1) (d) and we cannot resist the temptation of quoting it here in extenso. It reads as under:—

"Where the applicant is not ordinarily resident in British India the name of a person ordinarily resident in British India—is to be supplied—who shall, for the purposes of this Act be treated as his representative and authorised agent in British India."

Later on it is made clear in section 2 of the same clause that a certificate of registration shall be granted to any applicant who applies with the requirements of sub-section (1) which requirements are just technical formalities. The effect of the Bill as it has now re-appeared, on the developments of a National Mercantile Marine will be nil. The coast has been kept open to all comers and a non-national has simply to go through the ordinary formalities and furnish the name of a person who is ordinarily resident

(Continued on Page 8, Col 5.)

THE LONELY SOUL

1. The soul bereaved has grown
A ray of dawning dreams and joys
When gloom and mist are gone.

2. It whirls around the world in waves,
In storm and wind—on hills, in caves,
And then awakes in yogins' all
To show the higher zone.

3. Its tiny boat then floats along
A lilting line and mystic song
Then what remains?—A whisper —"Friend"!
Pray leave this crowd and moan.

4. It sings a lyre unsung in sky
When wings aloft the world—its cry
Its crowd and moan—destined to reach.
Eternity alone.

M. KASHYAP.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

Annexation Of Austria And After

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PRAGUE, March 25.
(By Air Mail)

The levelling of Austria to fit in with its altered state as a component part of Germany, a process that commenced immediately with the dismissal of Schuschnigg, is going on with great rapidity. Much has already been done in the direction, and at the rate the work is being pushed on, it will not be long before the alteration administratively is complete. The Austrian Army has been converted into a part of the German, subject in all matters to the High Command of the latter; the Austrian National Bank has been taken over by the Reichsbank; and the Austrian Railway has been merged with the German Railway. Austrian Legations and Consulates abroad are being quickly liquidated. The work of levelling is being carried under the direct supervision of heads of German political, economic, military and police departments, represented by, Brueckel, Keppler, General Bock, and Himmler, respectively, the most important part in this being played by the last mentioned, the Chief of the German Secret Police, commonly referred to as Gestapo, who for this purpose is reported as having moved to Austria with a force of 10,000 men. Accounts bring hard and bitter stories of the process, but they make no difference to the development itself, a development in the direction of consolidation of the Austrian annexation or absorbtion, which whatever its background, is now generally taken or accepted as full and real.

Reaction Abroad

The German move in regard to Austria has caused a deep and wide impression in Europe. London is worried, Paris uneasy, Prague disturbed and Moscow suspicious. Budapest and Belgrade indicate signs of restraint mixed with bewilderment. Warsaw and Rome have attention closely directed to using a situation to gaining advantages in some ways or directions. Outside Europe, America is annoyed, which might mean strengthening of certain isolationist currents or trends, and Japan apparently is most pleased. There is much uncertainty and much speculation as to what new moves or turns might follow. The absorption of Austria no doubt brings a new prestige to Hitler and his regime it extends the area under German control making the new Germany, if one may use the term, bigger than the pre-war one; it increases the population of the German State, and gets the latter to border three more countries, Hungary, Jugoslavia and Italy. There are reflections of Hitler under an urge of pressure the addition of Austria brings no great easening to the German economic tightness and is also suited to extend a concentration on the armament expansion and an apathy that may be associated with some Powers, being led to new steps. In this connection much attention is directed to the halt of Britain. There is a perplexity about the stand of Britain which is interpreted as lending an encouragement to Germany, even as it has done in directions to Italy. But the British position becomes greatly understandable, when it is realised that England though geographically an European Power is politically greatly a non-European one.

Britain's Position

'Neue Zuricher Zeitung' the leading Swiss moderate conservative daily this week in the course of an article devoted to British position states, that when Europe is thinking of Prague, Vienna Bucharest and Paris Britain has thoughts really on Hongkong, Singapore, Capetown and Delhi. The position for Britain is complicated by a threat in one way or other thrown simultaneously at many fronts, and the tendency for mistrust and great reserve retained by Britain to Soviet Union. The challenge is more direct as far as Italy and Japan are concerned to Britain and as far as Germany is concerned it takes more the form of concentration on concessions from Britain, the gaining of this put forward as a price for closer understanding with Britain, attention to which is stressed by Berlin, though in a conditional form. Both Italy and Germany view their association with each other and jointly with Japan as a means to add to bargaining capacity with Britain. Tokio is obviously attentive to strengthen this understanding Britain it is thought has been newly giving attention to get Italy away from the line of close co-operation or undestanding with Germany detached from British hold and give qualified or passive support in matters to Germany as to enable outlet for Germany in a way thought to conflict least with her important Empire interests. However, a check to wider German aims in Europe is seen as suited to let Britain experience a keener pressure from Germany in combination with other circumstances.

Czechoslovakia

In the political discussions now going on in Europe, Czechoslovakia is very much to the front. Indeed the political future of Europe and with that the course of certain wider trends today is greatly associated with this land, which in a period of sharp convulsions and rough upheavals, has managed to retain well a progressive outlook and remain faithful to a democratic conception, the latter perhaps seen as an evil or point against her at some centres. The interest in Czechoslovakia intensified or increased by the recent developments as relating to Austria, is due to the country's key position especially in the background of aims of securing a free hand in regard to Eastern Europe or extension of hold in Europe associated with Nazi Germany. For Czechoslovakia the position is complicated by Germany extensively bordering her and having within her frontiers a strong German minority. To the latter point attention at the moment is most closely turned, owing to the

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

AGREEMENT "ON PRINCIPLE"

According to a Rome message of Thursday last "an agreement 'on principle' has been reached between Great Britain and Italy on the questions of the Red Sea and Palestine." This is not very exciting news at all if only because neither of the high contracting parties is a devotee of "principles" and both are believers in "realism" which, in actual practice, has come to mean defiance of all principles. And, looking to the record of Italy in breaking, with blatant relish, all solemn undertakings for the glory and aggrandisement of the Roman Empire it can be very safely assumed that the agreement —the details have not yet come—means very little materially. It may be that Italy has promised not to create any trouble for Britain in Palestine or the Red Sea. But she must have a 'quid pro quo'—Signor Mussolini is a greater realist than Mr. Chamberlain and by no means a defeatist realist. What is it?

THE REAL ISSUE

Another item in the message is that "Suez Canal question has not yet been broached. So that there WAS a Suez Canal question and that the report of Madame Tabouis was not quite imaginary—it will be recalled that sometime ago this well-informed French journalist reported that Italy would demand some controlling share in the canal. Here is a dilemma for Mr Chamberlain and his realism. If he yields then the main artery of the Empire goes into Italian hands, if he does not, the two army corps in Libya challenge his new god. Cricklish is a dess realism. Equally which the third question to Rome message does not make any reference. It is the question of Italy's position in Spain and the Baleafic Islands. These two questions constitute the major, in fact, the real issue between Britain and Italy, the mastery over the Mediterranean. And agreement on minor questions—as that too only "on principle!—does not solve it.

MANSA SATYAGRAHA

The Satyagraha carried on by the peasants of Mansa State since January last deserves to be sympathetically considered both by the State authorities and responsible Congress leaders. The peasants' demand for a substantial reduction in Land Revenue is thoroughly reasonable. The State authorities themselves are reported to have agreed to a cut of 18¾ per cent., while the peasants demand a 50 per cent. reduction. It is, therefore, a fit case for prompt friendly negotiations, as delay is sure to bring in grave complications. Under the Haripura resolution about States the Congress as a body cannot intervene in any State affairs. But in the present case it is necessary that responsible Congress leaders should at once come to the succour of the struggling peasants and help in every possible way the negotiations for a settlement.

REFORMS IN MYSORE.

We welcome the appointment by the Government of Mysore, of a Committee to report on the measures of constitutional reform necessary in the State. The Committee's terms of reference do not specify that it should devise a scheme of responsible government but they do not preclude such a recommendation. In very general terms the Committee is requested to formulate "comprehensive proposals as to further changes which may be desirable in order to secure the steady and harmonious constitutional progress of the State from the point of view of all the interests concerned." The Committee has a non-official majority but we cannot say it is otherwise representative enough. The Communique appointing it points out that as far back as in 1862 the late Maharaja initiated constitutional reforms "much in advance of any similar development elsewhere in India." It is a pity, then, that with such a good start Mysore should now lag behind every province in British India. It is up to the new Committee to help the State to be once again in the vanguard of constitutional reform.

OFFICIALS AS GOVERNORS.

Gandhiji has done well to raise a timely protest against the possibility of an official subordinate to a ministry in province being suddenly appointed a Governor in the same province. Apart from questions of prestige, such a Governor, as Gandhiji points out, "cannot act with detachment, nor can he command the respect and confidence of the Ministers." Nor is it an exaggeration to suggest that such an appointment might be a "casus belli" in the Dominions generally. In no case will such an appointment be tolerated by the public in any province. "I have known the practice" says Gandhiji, "of the Chief Justices of Supreme Courts acting as Governors in the absence of the permanent ones." These Justices will certainly be more impartial and can better enter into the spirit of autonomy than seasoned bureaucrats.

LAC CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

Mr. P. M. Glover, Entomologist, Indian Lac Research Institute, Namkum, Ranchi, Bihar, has published the second and revised edition of his manual of lac cultivation. This book was originally written in response to numerous letters received by the Institute asking for information and advice regarding cultivation of lac. The chapters recounting the various methods of dealing with several host trees have been written with particular reference to Bihar and Orissa. The book describes the results of important researches carried out. The ravages of pests are an important factor in lac cultivation and a brief explanation of their method of attack has been given in the book The price of the book is Rs. 2. It is published by Dr. H. K. Sen, Director of the Research Institute.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

ROME, March 31.

It is understood that an agreement on principle has been reached on the questions of Palestine and the Red Sea at to-day's Anglo-Italian conversations.

—Reuter.

* * *

A Bill has been moved in Parliament by the British Government exempting the pay of officers and soldiers of the Army in India and Burma from attachment by their creditors.

What is India for if not to serve Britain's army in the country?

* * *

Opposing some amendments to the Municipalities Bill Comrade Jamnadas M. Mehta declared that any action perpetuating or countenancing separate Electorates should be condemned.

Hear, hear. Then any action countenancing or supporting the Muslim League party should be codemned—by Comrade Jamnadas Mehta.

* * *

It would be a mistake on the the part of the Indian people not to accept Federation, says Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, ex-Justice leader and now Member of the State's Council.

We would strongly urge upon the uneasy Knight not to worry at all. The Indian people have outlived worse misfortunes, for instance, the almost fatal blunder of decisively rejecting Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar at the polls.

* * *

Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah complains that the new Sind Ministry "have stolen our clothes and are now wearing them."

Too bad, too reprehensively bad. The crime we believe comes under two distinct chapters of the punitive law and we hope the culprits will be punished duly.

Meanwhile it is a relief to the aesthetic sense that Mr. Jinnah is rushing to Karachi to drape himself—with the help of Maulana Shaukat Ali—round Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah.

* * *

Our Italics.

The Bengal Premier "would like however, to issue this warning to tenants that if they did not discharge their obligation to landlords, *Government would not hesitate to enact provisions which might be more stringent than those now obtaining.*

—Assembly report.

You might be wondering at this threat and at the omission of any warning to landlords. But you must remember that the Bengal Premier who represents the Proja Party—oh yeah he does—also happens to be the well-known Moulvi A. K. Fazlul Haq.

* * *

Among those who called on Gandhiji on Saturday last was the Maharajdhiraj of Burdwan.

What did the Chorus Girl of the British Empire go therefor, to demonstrate a Tory goose-step?

* * *

Sir N. N. Sircar, it is reported, may lead the Indian delegation to the next session of the League of Nations Assembly.

What a compliment to that dying body!

By the way, we hope Sir N. N. Sirkar will decline in his usual inimitable style to make any statement on behalf of India on any question in the public interest.

And we'll agree with his attitude.

* * *

Said Lord Halifax in the House of Lords:—"We must preserve our own democratic institutions, individual rights and liberties and seek to uphold our beliefs abroad ....."

"Abroad" evidently doesn't include Italy, Germany and Japan on the one hand and China, Abyssinia, Spain, Austria Czecho-Slovakia on the other, to say nothing of India and Native Africa etc.

* * *

"If the world is to keep peace, then we must keep peace with the dictatorships as well as with the popular Governments"—

ex-President Hoover.

In other words with the advancing aggressors as well as with the unfortunate aggresses. The U.S.A. is not without its realists.

* * *

Customer (after paying an account): 'I'm square now.'

Shopkeeper: 'Yes, sir, but I hope you'll soon be round again.'

Lerida's Heroic Defence

REPUBLICANS' POSITION UNTENABLE?

Nationalists Occupy Outlying Houses

SARAGOSSA, April 3.

With the approach of powerful Nationalist columns from the Northwest and the occupation by the nationalist troops of the houses in the outskirts of Lerida, the tempo of battle for this key city has risen to a desperate crescendo. The continuous deafening rattle of rifle and machinegun fire and the roar of artillery increases as the Republicans bring up all their available batteries to the defence of the city. The houses in Lerida have been converted into fortresses, and the streets have become a network of redoubts and trenches from where defenders pour almost ceaseless brain of metal. The nationalist chaser and bombing 'planes are causing terrific carnage in the enemy lines, paving the way to successful infantry attacks. It is considered that the Republican position has become untenable upon the arrival of Nationalist troops on the north flank.

BARCELONA'S PLIGHT.

Perpignan.—Arrivals from Barcelona paint a black picture of the conditions in that city. They declare that the extremist elements in Catalonia who do not hesitate to use threats, are responsible for the condition of the resistance to the Nationalists. It is stated that barely a quarter of the men of mobilisable age have answered the call.—Reuter.

WILL POWERS SHARE COST?

Problem Of Feeding Spanish Refugees

PARIS, April 2.

The expense of feeding and sheltering thousands of Spanish refugees who fled to France before General Franco's advance is seriously embarrassing the authorities.

Many refugees are found in need of medical attention. Thousands more are expected to flood into France. Government have already asked the Non-Intervention Committee whether the Powers concerned are prepared to share the cost.—Reuter.

Stiff Opposition To Franco

ST. JEANDELUZ, April 3.

Of the three important key positions, necessary for the development of General Franco's advance in Catalonia, Gandesa, and Tamarite were captured within the past 24 hours while the third Lerida which is morally if not strategically the most important of all is invested on three sides. Meanwhile, in North Lerida the distinguished Moroccan General Grande is endeavouring to cross the river Segre and cut the road to Belaguer but is meeting with stiff opposition from 30,000 well-trained Republican troops, particularly the Carlmarx Battalion which is counterattacking vigorously.

The Republican diversions on the Guadalarjara front have been definitely checked with the loss of 600 prisoners and 300 dead, states a Siguenza message.—Reuter.

Back To Republican Spain

LUCHON, April 2.

About a thousand of Spanish militiamen who had taken refuge in France left by train for Republican Spain.—Reuter.

FRANCO'S DOMINATING POSITION.

SARAGOSSA, April 2.

Franco entered Gandesa 25 miles from the coast, thus dominating the roads to Tortosa and Tarragona.—Reuter.

Nariman For Ernakulam

TRIVANDRUM, April 2.

Mr. K. F. Nariman left for Ernakulam yesterday via Changanacheri and Kottayam. It is understood that except at one place, he did not attempt to address any meeting.—Reuter.

Our Delhi Letter

PROSPECTS OF JINNAH'S NEW PARTY

Significance Of Sirdar's Visit

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Many startling developments have taken place during the week. First of all comes Mr. Jinnah's move to form a separate Muslim League party in the Central Assembly. The object which has prompted this move is quite clear. It is part of his all-India plan to prop up the Muslim League as a rival organisation to the Congress—and I am not quite sure whether it is not also actuated by a desire to make political use of the communal cry in the Central Assembly. The course from which events have taken have however shown that Mr. Jinnah is only undoing his own work and lowering his position. As the leader of the Independent Party though at no time a happy family—he had a position of great prestige and importance and in fact had often the deciding votes in his hands. With members like Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir H. P. Mody in his party he had influential men to back him up. Sir H. P. Mody walked out of his party in Simla last year—and now Sir Cowasji has no other alternative. though I am told efforts are being made to make an exception in his case and induce him to continue in the Muslim party, than to sever his connection also. Numerically also Mr. Jinnah does not stand to gain much and can at best only have one or two more than the dozen Muslims who are now in the Independent party. Out of the 32 Muslim members in the Assembly, four are in the Congress party, two in the Official back benches who are not likely to join any Opposition party and the rest divided between the Independents and the Democrats. One possible result of Mr. Jinnah's move may well be that the present Democrats and other unattached members will be object to review their position and try to form a strong Centre party. The time has also come for the Congress Nationalists under Mr. Aney to give up their anomalous existence and merge themselves in the official Congress party.

SARDAR'S VISIT.

The visit of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to Delhi was a visit of great political significance. It enabled the members of the Assembly to discuss with him current political problems and come to certain decisions. At one time it was not a matter of much interest to the Congress High Command what happened in the Central Assembly, but with the advent of autonomy in the provinces and the inevitable reactions which Central legislation has on Congress Governments and their work the need for common understanding co-ordination has been increasingly felt this time. If the Finance Ministers who attended the Delhi conference in January had taken the clear instructions of the Congress High Command before committing themselves to new proposals affecting the country generally the present confusion would not have arisen. From talks here I am led to understand that the whole question of provincial taxation will soon be reviewed by the Congress authorities. What is the money which each province requires for its programme? How is this money to be found so as to throw the burden on those who can pay and relieve the poorer classes who are already suffering as a result of the present taxation methods? The two bills now before the Central Assembly have brought into prominence this important question of provincial taxation which sooner or later has to be settled.

NEW HOPES.

"Sind is now under Congress sway" said a prominent leader of the Congress party. This expresses the hope which is felt in Congress circles here as regards the Alla Bux Ministry. The policy adopted by the Congress party in Sind represents the considered policy of the Congress High Command so far as the minority provinces, the provinces in which the Congress party has no majority of its own to form a Congress Ministry, are concerned. The prospects for the Congress party in Assam appear to be even brighter. At present it is the largest single group in the House and has a Congressman as Speaker. It lacks only five votes to be in a position to command an absolute majority, but I am told that within the next few months the Congress party will have the required number to challenge the present Ministry. In Bengal also they say, there is every reason to think that very soon a Ministry which will accept the Congress policy will soon be in office. Even in the Punjab the Sikandar Ministry which has a substantial majority to support it, cannot afford to ignore the lessons furnished by recent bye-elections and must sooner or later fall in line with the rest of the country.

WATCHDOGS FOR PROVINCES.

One prominent feature of the week's debates in the Assembly, mostly on official bills, is the jealous and watchful attention paid to the right of the provinces. In fact the impression left on one's mind is that the Opposition looks upon itself rather as something of a watchdog over the interests of the provinces than as a partisan of the Centre anxious to add to the latter's appurtenances. More than once the objection was raised by Opposition members that the bill then under consideration was outside the jurisdiction of the Central legislatore. The debate on the Motor Vehicles Bill revealed the anxiety of the members to see that road transport as a source of revenue to the provinces was not injured and that the powers and authority of Provincial Governments were not affected. I may even go further and say that the speeches dwelt much more on the shortcomings of Railway administrations than on road transport. It was along the same lines that the debate on the Sugar Protection Bill also proceeded. Speaker after speaker began to impress upon the Government the need to consult the provinces and concert measures for stabilising the industry. A Bengal member, Dr. P. N. Banerji, urged that the Government of India should generously deal with the claims of the provinces for some share in the excise duties. Protection for industries is a Central subject, but unless it is linked with the claims of small industries and agriculturists, the full benefit of it cannot be enjoyed by the country—on the other hand what is gained by protection may be lost in other ways.

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TENANCY AND LAND REVENUE REFORMS

U. P. Congress Committee's Circulars To Districts

LUCKNOW, April 2.

The U. P. Provincial Congress Committee has issued certain important circulars to all the District and Mandal Congress Committees.

The first circular draws the attention of the Congress Committees to the ensuing "National Week" which will be observed throughout the length and breadth of India from April 6 to April 13.

The second circular deals with the proposed Tenancy and Land Revenue Reforms which will shortly come up before the U. P. Legislatures. All the District and Mandal Congress Committees have been instructed to celebrate April 17 as "Kishan Day" when meetings of Kishans should be held in order to acquaint them with the Congress Government's proposal regarding Tenancy and Land Revenue Reforms and invite their criticism thereon.

The Congress Committees have been further intimated that a separate publicity department has been opened in the office of the Provincial Congress Committee which will shortly start publishing a fortnightly bulletin in Urdu and Hindi containing true Congress news, in order to counteract the false anti-Congress propaganda, specially of the type which is likely to create communal bitterness.—United Press.

COMMERCE CHAMBERS AND RURAL RELIEF

Official Resolution In Federation Withdrawn

NO CRITICISM OF GOVT. MEASURES

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 2.

Storm burst to-day at the meeting of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce when the official resolution criticising rural indebtedness relief measures in provinces as "not based on adequate appreciation of their repercussions on rural finance and credit" and as likely to result in more harm than good was moved by the Madras member Mr. Ratnasabapatty Mudaliar. Opposition to the resolution was so pronounced that Mr. Khaitan with a view to preserve harmony and unanimity suggested withdrawal of the resolution which was accordingly done.

Strong speech was made by Mr. Mudaliar attacking the Madras Bill as "victimising" one class and asking why Government did not do its duty first by reducing taxation before calling upon calling upon classes to give up their dues. This was followed by a number of speeches in support of the action taken by the provincial Governments.

"We are part and parcel of the agriculturists" said Mr. Dinshaw of Karachi.

The incoming president of the Federation Mr. Jamshed N. Mehta also was against the resolution and said "this will give an impression to the outsiders that we are against agricultural relief. It will place the Federation on an awkward position".

Lala Shriram however defended the resolution saying such measures as were passed in the provinces hindered rural credit and on behalf of money-lenders said "give us the same facilities which you are giving to the co-operative societies".

Opposition, however, was so strong that the executive of the Federation decided to withdraw the resolution.

The resolution sponsored by the Executive Committee gave rise to sharp difference of opinion and had to be withdrawn.

According to Mr. Khaitan the Federation had always been unanimous in its resolutions and it was better to give up this resolution than to go against their record of unanimity.

BERLIN PRESS IGNORES VATICAN BROADCAS

But Hitler May Refer ... In An Election S...

BERLIN, A...

Official circles, while de... to comment on the Vatican b... cast, pending the arrival of ... full text, state that it must ... considered carefully as the ma... ters raised were most importan... A political spokesman interviewed by Reuter said that it was like... that Herr Hitler would deal wi... the subject at an early electi... speech and it was not the desi... here to treat the matter light... The broadcast is ignored in ... Press.—Reuter.

Vatican And Austria'... Bishops

VATICAN, CITY, April 2.

Vatican broadcast disavow... Austrian Bishops "was made wit... out the knowledge of the Secret... riat of the State" states the Va... can Press Service.—Reuter.

BRITISH LEGATION ... AUSTRIA

BERLIN, April ...

The British Ambassador info... ed Herr Von Ribbentrop t... Britain would replace the A... trian Legation by a consulate ... neral, thus recognising the A... schluss.—Reuter.

Catholic Bishop, A ped... For Support To Hi...

BERLIN, April ...

Dr. Dietz, Ge... han Catholic ... Bi... shop, has joine... his Austrian ... colleagues in addressing an appe... to the people to support Herr H... ler on election da...—Reuter.

STUDENTS' STRIKE CONTIN...UES

LUCKNOW, Apri... 2.

The strike continues in the Technical School. The stud...ents are contemplating a march to the Assembly Chamber, on Wed...nesday next.—A. P.

'Oxons' Beat 'Cantabs.'

Cambridge Wins Toss But Loses Race In Thrilling Encounter

LONDON, April 2.

After one of the most thrilling races in the history of the Boat-race series, Oxford repeated last year's win over Cambridge, winning by two length in 20 minutes 32 seconds. It is good time considering this adverse conditions.

SUNNY WEATHER

The weather was very sunny and crowds were lining the banks An hour before the start, the velocity of the wind was thirty miles an hour and was expected to increase.

Cambridge seemed to be the favoured crew, judging from the crowd outside the Boathouse.

"CANTABS" WIN TOSS.

Cambridge won the toss and chose the Surrey side.

Langton tossed with new Florin, Cherry said heads but fell tails.

Cambridge embarked first at 13/47. Oxford followed half a minute later. The race started at 13/59.

THE RACE.

Oxford was smartly away making quarter length gain in first 50 yards. Oxford was striking 37 and Cambridge 35. Oxford was leading at Boathouse half length and also led the same distance at Cravensteps, which they covered in 3 minutes and 31 seconds. At the mile post Oxford led one length. Both crews were rowing strongly despite strong wind blowing across the river. At Harrods Oxford's lead was reduced to a third of a length. Oxford were striking 36 and Cambridge 38. At Hammersmith Oxford led only by half a length.

OXFORD LEADS.

Low flying aeroplanes circled overhead so that passengers could get a bird's eye view of the race.

At Stork two miles Oxford was striking 36 and led Cambridge, who were striking 38 only by three feet. Crews were level at Chiswickeyot, both striking same rate. At Chiswick Church, 2 3/4 miles, Oxford were quarter-length ahead, striking 31 and Cambridge 30. At Duke's Meadows, which is the last mile. Oxford lead by two feet. Cambridge were now striking slightly faster. At Barnesbridge, the last half mile, Oxford were leading by three-quarters length and both were rowing well.

Rounding the last bend in the teeth of a strong wind, Oxford was still leading. Oxford finished strongly having apparently rowed well within themselves from start. Oxford leaning on oars waved cheerily to opponents, who appared rather distressed.

Official intermediate times, Mile-post 4 minutes 18 seconds, Hammersmith Bridge 7/36, Chiswick Steps 12/21, Barnesbridge 16/40 finish 20/32.

Cherry interviewed by Reuter said he hoped this would show last year's win was not flash in pan. The race will rank as one of the finest, since the historic series began over a hundred years ago.—Reuter.

I. C. S. AS AGENT-GENERAL

"Not A Good Policy"

ETAWAH, (By Mail).

In the course of statement to the Press Mr. Prem Narain Agarwalla, General Secretary of the Indian Colonial Association says.

"Reports about the appointment of an I.C.S. officer as the Agent-General to succeed Sir Syed Raza Ali in the Union of South Africa to look after the interests and welfare of the Indian community have ultimately come to be true.

Mr. Agarwalla points out that appointment of an I.C.S. Agent-General at a time, when the Indian community in South Africa is divided over the usefulness of such an agency, does not display wise judgment on the part of the Government of India. To inspire confidence in the Indian community and to unite them, a non-official public man of some influence and standing ought to have been appointed, and it was the need of the hour. Appointment of officials to these posts, as a matter of principle, is no good policy and certainly very unwise in this particular case. This appointment, which is going to a civilian, only indicates that the Indian Government have completely failed to appreciate the real situation there and that it had also lost a golden opportunity to win over the opposition of Indians.

APPOINT NON-OFFICIALS

Mr. Agarwalla further says that it is expected that shortly Agent-Generals of the Indian Government will be appointed in several other colonies also like British Guiana, Fiji, Trinidad, etc., in accordance with the acceptance of a resolution to this effect of the Hon. Pandit Kunzru, which he moved in the Council of State last year and which the Government accepted. Mr. Prem Narain Agarwalla requests the Government of India not to repeat the same mistake while appointing Agent-Generals in those colonies. In my opinion asserts Mr Agarwalla, public men of recognised influence and ability can do wonders, which officials may never be able to do however, good, hard-working and sincere they may be. They are after all officials, and as such can never command that respect which a public man can easily have.

Separation Of Karnatak

Will Bombay Legislature Cut The Gordian Knot?

(From Our Special Correspondent).

The Bombay Legislative Assembly may take up for discussion today (Monday), the non-official resolution urging the separation of provinces on a linguistic basis so that the formation of a province for the Kanarese speaking people may be facilitated.

Considerable interests centres round the question as to what attitude Government of Bombay will adopt on the Resolution, though every one has already accepted the principle of creation of provinces on a linguistic basis, when the Indian National Congress had adopted that principle.

The question was discussed at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Legislatures Congress Party at Vehar on Sunday. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Leader, invited the members to express their opinions on the subject. The final decision as to the attitude of Government will have to be taken, of course, by the Cabinet.

MADRAS PRECEDENT.

The resolution recently passed by the Madras Legislative Assembly was one of a similar nature—and that referred to the separation of the Andhra Province from the rest of the Madras Presidency. The Madras Premier accepted the principle of separation of provinces on a linguistic basis.

The action of the Madras Assembly has, undoubtedly, strengthened what was considered by some as a weak case of the Karnatak representatives. Before proceeding further I must here mention that to say that every article or statement in the Press that does not suit the advocates of the "Unification and Separation of Karnatak," is an inspired one, is not the correct attitude to be taken by any one who considers his case as genuine.

The "Bombay Chronicle" published in its issue of March 26, 1938 (City Edition), an extract from the "Samyukta Karnatak" of Hubli, which showed that the separated Province of Karnatak would be financially a surplus Province. A close examination of that extract shows that in the new province were included the Districts of Bellary, Bijapur and Coorg. All the three were mentioned as having a surplus. It is a well-known fact that it is urged that Bijapur and Bellary are both famine districts and figures for the last 10 years are revealing in this respect. The inclusion of Coorg in the new Province has puzzled many.

LINGUISTIC BASIS.

The dream of the advocates of formation of provinces on a linguistic basis, is that the whole of Mysore, the Karnatak part of the Nizam's Dominions, the small strips of land here and there from Madras, and the six or seven districts from Bombay, should be constituted as the Karnatak province. It must be obvious how far away from this scheme is the present province for which a demand is being made in the Legislatures, comprising eight districts of which two, namely, Bijapur and Bellary, are scarcity areas and Coorg is not in British India.

The total income of all these districts (assuming that all of them are surplus districts) is less than the income of the Bombay Municipality, less, that is to say, by nearly a crore of rupees!

It has been pointed out that these considerations ought not to weigh with the Provincial Government in the matter of recognition of the principle of linguistic provinces. And most probably the Bombay Government may go so far as to accord that recognition without committing themselves further.

CREATION OF WEAK PROVINCE.

It is considered that the separation of the Karnatak districts from Bombay, while it certainly weakens the position of influence and power that Bombay wields over the rest of the country, also creates a week province.

It is urged that it is futile to compare. The Andhra Districts with the Karnatak districts for in the case of the Andhra Districts, they contribute annually a sum of Rs. 9 crores to the Madras Exchequer and there the territory is contiguous. In the case of Karnatak, the question of separation involves two provinces. And to add to the misfortune, the bulk of the territory that would go ino the REAL Karnatak province, at present lies in the Indian States.

Bombay Government are not enemies to public opinion. It is understood the Leader of the Party, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, stretched a point or two in favour of the resolution.

The Karnatak members have put up a stolid defence of their case, and it is natural to conclude that the Congress Working Committee has already been apprised of the whole position.

It seems that the Working Committee feels that the purpose of the Congress in accepting offices, is not being viewed in the right perspective and already in one instance it had to intervene, however reluctantly.

It is likely that Bombay Government will accept the Resolution. But any decision taken by the Congress Working Committee, it is felt, will only strengthen the hands of the Leader of the Party in the Bombay Legislatures.

RESULT OF IMPERIALISM

After all, the historical fact remains that Imperialism had taken both the Karnatak people and the Muslims to strange places in this country and left them to shape out their destinies where they were. And an arbitrary division and demarcation of territories followed during the advent of the East India Company. Nobody is to be blamed for this state of affairs. And it is the equal responsibility of all to solve this knotty problem of unification and separation in the case of Karnatak and adjustment and understanding in the case of the Muslims. Empires vanished long ago, only memories remain causing a feeling of bitterness inexplicable in other circumstances!

JUBILATION IN ASSAM

Congress-Coalition Ministry Decision Welcomed

(From Our Correspondent.)

TEZPUR April 3.

There is universal appreciation of the Working Committee's decision relaxing the rules of Congress forming Coalition Ministries. Political circles here believe that Assam will be the first province under Congress command with non-Congress progressive elements in Cabinet.

Leaders interviewed in this respect say that work of the Congress Party office-bearers has increased and become important, for they will have to exert their utmost in ringing about coalition in House first and then dethrone the present Ministers. Omeokumardas, Congress Party Secretary interviewed said, he was confident that the next session of the Assembly would prove decisive.

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONERS' ISSUE.

Regarding Mr. Gopinath Bordoloi's failure in convincing Working Committee for making Divisional Commissioner's issue an Indian issue general dissatisfaction is felt in Congress circles.

"It would not get Congress' support since it is Assam's affair hence a minor matter is the remark I heard many times to-day.

Mr. Bordoloi is stated to have asked President Subhas Bose to visit Assam.

Steamer Runs Ashore

LONDON, April 2.

It is learnt from the Lloyd's Agent at Aden that the "City of Norwich," proceeding from Rangoon to London, ran ashore near Perim, making water under number two ballast tank. The Captain states that it is necessary to discharge the cargo forward. A salvage steamer and preserver have proceeded to the spot.—Reuter.

No Two Opinions On Wages Question

Birla's Appeal To Industrial Employers And A Note Of Caution To Labour

Most of the disputes arising between the employer and the employee are due to the question of wages and a decent living wage is a desideratum on which there could be no two opinions,' says Mr. G. D. Birla in the course of his presidential address at the fifth annual meeting of the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers held at Delhi on Saturday.

"Other questions may wait, but not the question of wages," says Mr. Birla but proceeds to strike a note of caution in regard to the "unduly higher wages" which he fears, "may lead to the failure of the policy of protection."

The following are excerpts from Mr. Birla's speech:

The year under review has been marked by events of great importance, political as well as economical. In the political sphere, we have now autonomous Governments functioning in all the provinces. People have begun to breathe a different atmosphere In the seven provinces where the Congress is the Government, measures of far-reaching importance are being planned and considered. If in certain respects impatience is observed, it is only an indication of a fervent desire to improve the condition of the masses a thing which every one of us would welcome from the bottom of his heart.

As was natural, the advent of a new Government responsible to its own electorate was heralded by new hopes, new expectations In the effervescence of high hopes, one is apt to emphasise one's rights rather than one's duty. If every one talks only of rights at the expense of duty, then disorder and chaos is the only end, be it a small family or a big nation. Millennium could be visualised in a society where every one talks only of duty and forgets the rights, but that society perhaps could only be conceived and not perceived. The world is what it is. There has to be therefore a compromise between duty and right.

INEVITABLE FERMENT

With the advent of new hopes, an all-round ferment was inevitable. It has not confined itself to the industrial population alone. Perhaps agrarian trouble is likely to cause much greater anxiety to the Governments concerned than the industrial discontent. But since we are directly concerned only with the industrial population, a few comments on the position would be necessary. There have been strikes at Cawnpore, Ahmedabad and a number of other centres. Cawnpore caused the greatest anxiety. In Ahmedabad, timely action on the part of the Government nipped the storm in the bud. But repression is not the remedy. Repression has to be resorted to in the larger interest of society just as a surgeon uses his knife in the interest of the patient. But elimination of the diseased portion of the body by drastic measures is as much a necessity as the purification of the system. And the Government rightly did not stop at repressing the violent elements. It immediately took up the constructive side of the work which is represented in the Labour Enquiry Committee's Report.

It would be rash on my part to give my unqualified support to all its recommendations. The most competent critics will be those who are directly affected by these. But I would commend this much for the consideration of the employers. Is the choice confined between 'status quo' and the recommended position? I would say certainly not. The choice is between a discontented labour and a contented one. And I have no doubt that all of us would every time prefer contented labour to discontented labour. If that be the criterion of our judgment of these Reports, then no doubt we must whole-heartedly support their recommendations.

I am glad that the employers who have been loaded with new burdens under the recommendations have accepted them and have thus given ample proof of their patriotism and farsightedness.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC

It would not be out of place now if I made general observations on general principles.

Whenever there is a clash of interests between industry and labour, the public sympathy is always with the workers. It is natural. The poor must command sympathy of every one. That the earnings of the poor must be levelled up even at the expense of the rich, few amongst the employers would object to. But sympathy based on mere sentiments, and not on intelligent logic and correct appreciation of realities, may not always be in the wider interest of even the workers, to say nothing of other interests of equal importance like that of the agriculturist and the consumer. I will appeal to the public therefore to take more intelligent and analytical interest in the economics of industry in relation to the earnings of labour—its employment, purchasing power of the consumer, the producer of raw material and last but not the least the shareholder who has rendered such a tremendous service during the past thirty years by way of creating a vast field of employment in the country. Sentiment is a great virtue. I myself am a bit of a sentimentalist, but unless sentiment is based on reason it is apt to take us farther back from our goal which we all aspire to reach.

QUESTION OF WAGES

As I said in my speech last year, most of the disputes arising between the employer and the employee are due to the question of wages. The Bombay Enquiry Committee too, in order to appease the workers, has decided to recommend in an interim report an increase in wages. Other questions may wait but not the question of wages. The U. P. Enquiry Committee will issue its report shortly and the C. P. Enquiry Committee has just begun its work. Perhaps all these reports primarily will deal with the question of wages. And I wish to put forward some general observations on this aspect.

NO TWO OPINIONS

A decent living wage is a desideratum on which there could be no two opinions. But there are other factors equally important even from the exclusive point of view of labour itself which should not be ignored. India being an agriculturist country and land being over-burdened, it could safely be said that at least one-fourth, or perhaps more, of its population is without employment. Consequently, wages in the rural area are extremely low. Perhaps the ratio between the rural and the urban scale of wages may be 1 to 12, or even higher. Owing to the higher cost of living in urban areas and also the special skill required in a factory worker, disparity between the two earnings is not only inevitable but also desirable. But let us not fail to take note of the evil results of any undue disparity. An unreasonable disparity would very largely influence the rural population to offer their labour to factory. When there is more supply than the demand, the rates of wages ordinarily must fall.

RATIONALISATIONS

But as in this case fall would be prohibited by law, the employer will be compelled to adopt another convenient course to keep his cost down. That will be the course of rationalisation and adoption of labour saving devices. The result of such a policy will be fewer men in employment and higher wages. Most up-to-date machinery will have to be purchased from abroad for this purpose, which requires remittance of millions of rupees to foreign countries. So far India has lagged much behind the other countries in respect of rationalisation and labour serving devices.

"UNDULY HIGHER WAGES"

The second point that we have to consider is the effect of unduly higher wages on industrialisation. Everybody feels the need of providing greater employment to the army of unemployed. And greater industrialisation has been suggested as one of the remedies for the malady of unemployment. But is greater industrialisation possible if our cost is higher than the cost of imported material? It is in order to maintain the cost of imported stuff higher than the cost of goods manufactured in the country that tariff protection is being provided. And I have no doubt that every Government will have to pursue this policy in future so long as we are not fully developed industrially. And rightly too. But let us not forget that it is the same poor consumer who pays or rather is asked to invest for this policy of tariff protection in order that eventually he may reap its benefit. And if wages are increased to too high a proportion, either the tariff wall will have to be raised much higher—a greater sacrifice for the poor—or the policy of protection will fail which means that his investment is lost. In the latter possibility the process of industrialisation will be thwarted in which case the problem of unemployment will become further acute.

There is a third point. A day must come when not the customs but perhaps the industries will be the largest source of revenue to the Government of the country. And only a prosperous industry can act for the Government as a source of taxation.

Let me not be misunderstood. I am not criticising the recommendations of the Enquiry Committees. On the contrary, I welcome and support their decisions. But as an industrialist, I must say that it is not the industry but the public at large on whom ultimately falls, to a great extent, the Wage Bill and therefore it is they who have to decide whether a higher wage with smaller employment, higher price to the consumer, lower price to the producer, is preferable to a reasonable wage bill with reasonable price for the consumer and the producer and a reasonable dividend for the investor and reasonable contribution to the exchequer.

TO PREVENT LOCKOUTS

Referring to the trade union movement and Industrial discontent Mr. Birla said:

Is it not possible for the Provincial Governments, until genuine Trade Unions came into existence, to control all questions causing dispute between the employer and the employee and enforce their will on both the parties to prevent lockouts and strikes?

I understand that Bombay Government have such a proposal under consideration and I welcome this.

"LINE UP WITH OTHER CITIZENS"

Indore Premier's Message To Harijans

INDORE, April 2.

An intercaste dinner between Harijans and caste Hindus, marked Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj's visit to Indore this week. Mr. Rajbhoj visited the State temples with Harijan parties and presided at a crowded public meeting, attended by about 1,000 Harijans, held for thanking H. H. the Maharaja for the Harijan Proclamation.

Sir S. Bapna, the Prime Minister, sent a message to the meeting advising the Harijans, to reform themselves and come in line with other citizens, without creating class or caste hatred.—A. P.

RELIEF FOR ORISSA TENANTS

Illegal Exactions To Be Penalised

CUTTACK, April 2.

Clauses for penalising illegal exactions by landlords were discussed to-day in the Orissa Assembly when the Orissa Tenancy Act Amendment Bill was taken up.

The Bill proposes that cases of illegal exactions should be tried summarily by a Collector and fines not exceeding Rs. 500 may be imposed.

The Opposition proposed an amendment to substitute "regular proceedings" for "summary proceedings". A division being challenged by them, the amendment was lost by 17 against 27 votes.

The Government accepted another amendment proposing that all proceedings under this clause should be compoundable.

The other amendments to this clause were being discussed when the Assembly adjourned till May 2.—United Press

RAJKOT, April 1.

Smallpox which is raging in a virulent form in the State of Cutch is taking a heavy toll of human lives there. According to the latest Western India States Agency Gazette, during the week ending March 26, there were 55 attacks and 22 deaths due to this epidemic.

CALCUTTA TO FOLLOW BOMBAY?

Apprehensions About Proposed Reforms On Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Is it advisable to introduce the method of business obtaining in Bombay in Calcutta Stock Exchange Market?

This question has been raised in view of the enquiries that the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, it is understood, have of late instituted on the subject of abolishing blank transfers in share transactions.

It may be noted here, that, unlike Bombay and other markets where business is done in fortnightly or monthly settlement basis, Calcutta conducts its business with the Wall Street Stock Exchange Market of New York U. S. A., exclusively, in cash delivery system, i.e. all deliveries here are required to be made on or after the second working day after the day of contract.

GOVERNMENT'S IDEAL

The idea of the Government, is, that such an abolition of blank transfers in share transactions, may lead to an increase in the revenue of the Government from stamps.

In the course of an interview, a member of the Committee of the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association, however, explains that, considering the method of business that obtains in local markets, the abolition of the present system here would act prejudicially not only to the volume of business in the market, but also to the revenue of the Government.

PRESENT SYSTEM

Under the present system, says he, it is possible for a share to change hands many a time, in course of the day; every time it, however, changes hand, the parties concerned in the transaction have to make a contract, on which proper stamps are fixed. If the present system is abolished, then, it will not be possible for a share to change hands many times, in course of the day. Indeed, it will not be possible for a share to pass hands even once a month, for, it usually takes, from six to eight weeks, to have a share transferred and properly registered in the company's books. In the circumstances, if the present system of blank transfer be abolished, then it will greatly restrict the volume of business in the market, and thereby not only reduce the revenue of the Government, derived from stamps at present on the contract forms, but would also reduce the revenue of the Government from income tax.

INADVISABLE

As the method of business in Calcutta fundamentally differs from that of Bombay, it will therefore not be advisable to abolish the system of blank transfer in the local markets. It is indeed the cash delivery system which, according to him, alone has carved down the size of speculation in the local market and has saved it from many a crisis, in the past, which, unfortunately, has been the fate of many other stock exchanges to experience in recent years.—United Press.

AJMERE NEWS.

Ajmere Arya Samaj Anniversary

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMERE March 3.

The last Sunday the local Arya Samajists celebrated the 55th Anniversary of the Arya Samaj Society in Ajmere. There were huge demonstrations with all kinds of flags, and bands playing. For two days continually they organised meetings and huge mass of men and women attended.

MERGER OF AJMERE-WERWARA WITH U. P.

A memorial signed by the local Arya Sahabs and some prominent public men has been sent to the Government of India for merging the province of Ajmere-Merwara with U. P., so that they may be able to reap the fruits of U. P. Autonomy. They have not yet received any reply to their petition.

SHAHIDGUNJ AGAIN!

LAHORE, April 3.

Twenty-five volunteers, 30 Blueshirts and five Red shirts were arrested to-day in connection with the Shahidgunj agitation.

The volunteers in batches of five each marched from different parts of the city in a series of processions and they were arrested as soon as they reached the vicinity of Shahidgunj.

Police pickets at the Gurudwara were strengthened to-day as the Ittihad-i-Milat had decided to dispatch several jathas on different occasions to the Shahidgunj to say prayers.—A. P.

HOLD CONGRESS DURING EASTER

NEW DELHI, April 2.

Congress members of the Central Assembly, it is learnt, feel that the holding of the next session of the Indian National Congress in the last week of February next will coincide with the sittings of the Central Legislative Assembly.

It is expected that after Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's return from Calcutta on Monday next the party will make a representation to the Working Committee of the Congress to hold the next session of the Congress during Easter Holidays.—A. P.

RE-DRAFTED COASTAL TRAFFIC BILL

(Continued from page 6.)

in British India to enter into the coastal traffic.

Two Remedies

The treatment of the disease that is eating away the vitals of this industry has not been adequate at all. Indian coastal shipping at present requires two main remedies, namely, against oversupply of tonnage, i.e., tonnage in excess of the requirements of trade should be done away with and the tonnage that is actually necessary to meet the requirements of the trade needs be progressively Indianised. These two remedies, if adopted, will ensure and encourage Indian ventures as non-Nationals even with ordinary or extra-ordinary resident representatives in India will be restricted from employing their capital and their steamers on the Indian coast beyond a certain percentage. It is also necessary that before any ship is registered compensatory increase in Indian tonnage should be a desideratum. The Indian tonnage percentage should be gradually increased till in the end the coastal trade of India is entirely in the hands of Indian nationals—a measure that is necessary for the true development of a National Merchant Shipping. This gradual Indianisation with progressive increase in Indian percentage can be achieved by a system of licencing to which no reference has been made even in the re-drafted Bill.

The callousness of the powers-that-be in this regard is now patent and only leads us to the inevitable conclusion that unless the Indian Government itself is hundred per cent. national both at the Centre and in the Provinces, India cannot expect to have any national industry prospering in the interests of the nation itself."

Rights of Nationals

It cannot be denied that the principle underlying this Bill or, for the matter of that, the principle underlying any attempt to build up a national industry is involved with the larger issue of true Indianisation of the entire economic interests of the country. So long as outsiders are given equal rights with the nationals and so long as the hands of the nationals are tied against the intrusion of foreign capital and foreign management, it is impossible to achieve any real good in any industry whatsoever. Indian control of Indian capital and Indian management of that capital are the only conditions under which any industry can withstand the onslaught made on it by the powerful non-National vested interests. It is futile to expect anything from the Government as at present constituted. We are afraid this Bill will be another stillborn attempt, cursed at its very birth by the High Priests of Simla and we are inclined to endorse the view expressed by some of the dissenting minutes that nothing short of coastal reservation can meet the case. In this connection it is relevant to point out that licencing system, as described above, which was advocated by competent Indian spokesmen who submitted their views to the Select Committee, has even not been taken notice of by the drafters of this Bill.

ROBBERY IN RUNNING TRAIN

CALCUTTA, April 2.

A message from Burdwan says that a daring running train robbery took place yesterday between Rajbandh and Durgapur stations on the East Indian Railway.

It is stated that when the Asansol-Howrah Express was between these two stations, two persons, among the passengers in a compartment, wearing 'lungis' and 'punjabis', demanded of a co-passenger, his purse, at point of deadly weapons. The others in the compartment were terrified and the robbers, taking the purse containing Rs. 2,000, decamped, after pulling the alarm chain, and disappeared in darkness.

The victim who was an employee of a millowner was returning after making collections.

Two persons of a village adjacent to the place of occurrence, have been arrested in this connection.—United Press.

Mansa Peasants' Gallant Fight

BOMBAY'S SUPPORT IN THEIR "FIERY ORDEAL"

A public meeting held under the auspices of the All-India States' People's Conference at Hira Baugh, Bombay, on Sunday night resolved to send its fraternal greetings to the peasants of Mansa State in Gujerat, "for their gallant fight for the reduction of the unbearable load of land revenue," and congratulating "those men and women who have had to pass through a fiery ordeal in defence of their right to live and get two square meals per day.

Presiding over the meeting, Mr. Nagindas T. Master observed that the non-violent fight of the peasants would be written in letters of gold, and that the struggle should blazon fourth as an example, guide and inspiration to other States. The struggle showed the glory of "ahimsa" as an instrument of policy and it was a matter of pride to the whole of India.

Mr. Rashiklal Parikh moving the resolution pointed out that the moral support the Mansa peasants had received from the Congress, showed that that organisation was alive to the problems of the States. Such a recognition of the fundamental rights of citizens had come as a solace, in the wake of the Haripura session.

FRATERNAL GREETINGS

Mr. Samaldas Gandhi observed that fraternal greetings were being sent on that day from several places like Ahmedabad and others to the brave peasants of Mansa. The greetings were for the cause of humanity, for upholding the fundamental rights of human beings and for their very existence.

To-day the people of Mansa might secure the co-operation of the Congress or it might not. But it really showed the penumbra of a glorious and heroic fight in which, as the struggle developed in strength and organisation, the leaders of the Congress might be persuaded actively to encourage or participate in it. Anyway, the fight certainly demonstrated that the wall between the people of the Indian States and those of British India had been completely demolished.

Four other resolutions were also passed at the meeting.

The first of the four resolutions condemned the authorities of the Mansa State "for the acts of repression and oppression," the meeting appealed to the Raul Shree of Mansa "to give up that policy and seek conciliation with his people by granting their just demands."

Mr. Hariprasad Mehta cited instances from history which showed that powers that be from time to time, when crisis arose, had sought arbitration as an elementary principle for conciliation. He hoped that wiser counsels would prevail.

The second resolution supported the demand of the peasants for a substantial reduction in the heavy land revenue assessment prevailing in the State.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

The third resolution sought to "establish the Mahikantha Prajamandal in Bombay for the purpose of helping the people of that area in securing their legitimate rights and redressing their grievances." With a view to carry on constructive activities in Mahikantha, the meeting resolved to appoint a Committee to draft a constitution for the Mandal, appealing at the same time to the people of Bombay to make it a success by joining it.

The last resolution authorised the President of the meeting "to send all the resolutions to the authorities concerned and to carry on correspondence with the Mansa State for the purpose of securing the popular demands."

Other speakers at the meeting were: Messrs. Bholashanker Jani, Balvantrai Thakore, Shantilal Shah, Kanaiyalal Kalyantri, Balvantrai Mehta, Jamnadas Shroff, Panthaki and L. Shah.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" RESUMES TOUR

Conveying Congress Message To Masses Of N. W. F. P.

NOWSHERA, April 3.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who was recouping his health at his native village, has resumed his second tour of the Frontier Province. He will visit about 100 villages in the various districts and "convey the Congress message to the masses."

The Khan is also expected to tour Chhachh Illaqa of the Attock District to reorganise Congress Committee and enlist Red Shirt volunteers in the Illaqa. According to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, this Illaqa claims his attention more than any other part of the Province, as it links the Punjab with the Frontier.

Yogi Ram Nath Shastri, President of the Rawalpindi Congress, has invited the Khan to visit Rawalpindi District in the near future. It will be recalled that the Rawalpindi Municipal Committee had adopted a resolution to present a civic address to the "Frontier Gandhi" on his visit to Rawalpindi, but the Khan could not find time to receive the address.

Khan Ghulam Mohd. Khan, President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, has started a tour on foot of N. W. F. P. for Congress propaganda. He will visit the rural areas of Peshawar and Mardan districts.

MAHATMA & N. W. F. P.

No definite information regarding the proposed visit of Mahatma Gandhi to the Frontier Province is yet available, although another invitation has been extended to him to visit the Frontier after his work in Bengal is finished.—A. P.

NEW BOMBAY PORT TRUST CHAIRMAN

NEW DELHI, April 3.

A communique states:

The Government of India have decided that the permanent vacancy in the post of Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, caused by the reversion of Sir Gilbert Wiles, to the Bombay Government, will be filled by Mr. P. K. Kirpalani, Chief Secretary to the Government of Sind. He will assume charge of his duties as Chairman, Bombay Port Trust upon return from leave, towards the end of September, 1938.—A. P.

REVISE YOUR TACTICS

Narendra Deo's Appeal At Punjab Socialist Conference

LAHORE, April 2.

An impassioned appeal to close up their ranks was made by Acharya Narendra Deo, presiding over the Punjab Congress Socialist Conference, which was held tonight here.

He made a fervent appeal to revise the tactics, strengthen their organisation and prepare themselves against anti-Imperialist struggle which lay ahead of them.

Acharya Narendra Deo deplored the disruption in their ranks and observed that their immediate struggle was democratic, which the Congress was fighting for. He reminded the audience how the Socialists' struggle would follow in the wake of Congress success.

Concluding, he envisaged a political crisis in the country.

Resolutions, emphasising the strengthening of the fight against Federation, reiterating the demand for a Constituent Assembly, a lead to be given for a country-wide no-rent campaign, and an all-India general strike on the occasion of the inauguration of Federation, so as to wreck the Constitution and make the day-to-day functioning of the Imperialist administration impossible, viewing with grave concern the communal riots, congratulating the Congress Ministers and the Congress organisations for the tactful handling of these, appreciating the work of the Congress Ministers for extending Civil Liberties of the people, and in releasing most of the political prisoners, as also viewing with concern some arrests and security proceedings against political workers under Congress Ministries, congratulating the heroic struggle of the Mansa State people, and appreciating the step already taken and proposed to be taken by the Congress Ministries towards ameliorating the conditions of the peasants in their provinces, were passed by the Conference.—United Press.

INDIAN LABOUR IN MALAYA

Plea For T. U. Act And Representation In Legislature

ALLAHABAD, April 1.

The Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee has addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Indian Association of Malaya, regarding the memorandum to the Indian Deputation to Malaya and allied matters. The following are important extracts thereof:

"During the last decade or so, wages paid to Indian labour on the rubber plantations have fluctuated between 35 cents and 50 cents. On the basis of a monthly calculation, these wages would appear to be still more inadequate when due regard is paid to the fact that the labourer is often mulcted out of his legal and compulsory 24 days' work.

"It is also interesting to note that, during the same period, the price of rubber has undergone very considerable fluctuations, and has often risen to five times its normal level. In such periods, the rubber industry has made enormous profits and paid its monopolists five times and ten times over their invested capital. The rubber kings have invested and re-invested and grown into economic and political power groups. The labourers, however, have been kept in a position of constant poverty and degraded status.

"Indians, as a rule, are paid low wages, even on Government enterprises. While the Chinese are paid between 72 cents to 1 dollar a day, the wages of Indians fluctuate between 40 cents and 76 cents.

T.U. ACT WANTED

"The real cause, however, is to be sought in the lack of organised consciousness among Indian labour. There is no Trade Union Act in Malaya. The interests of Indian labour in Malaya, are supposed to be looked after, either by the Agent of the Government of India, or by the Malayan Labour Department. It requires no special pleading to prove the necessity of a Trade Union Act for Malaya.

"There are various other questions that affect the interests of labour. There is no proper facility for medical treatment, nor are wages paid in the case of illness. Only, in the case of Malaria, half-pay is given. There is a great necessity of qualified doctors, dispensaries and hospitals attached to groups of estates and plantations. Again, there is the question of hours of work. The work of a tapper on a rubber estate, entails such an amount of exertion, that an eight hours' day completely exhausts the worker.

LACK OF DEMOCRACY

"The relations of a Democratic Government to its citizens are primarily of a two-fold character; it provides for the representative control of the people and throws open its administrative services to all. The Malayan Government entirely lacks these two traits of democracy, in its treatment of the Indian population.

"There are no genuine representative institutions in Malaya. There is a Federal Council, and four State Councils, for the Federated Malaya States, which have no single elective seat on them. Their members are all nominated by the High Commissioner. Apart from the fact that these Councils do not enjoy any political powers, the absence of elections reduces them to a mere sham. Even so, Indians are rarely nominated to these Councils and other such bodies."—United Press.

HANSRAJ MUST BE RELEASED

Sind Congress Party Leader's Tip To New Ministry

KARACHI, (By Mail)

Interviewed in connection with the programme and policy of the new Ministry Prof. Ghansham Jethanand, Leader of the Congress Party, said:—

"Much does not depend on words. We have to see how the Ministry acts. It has begun well. And let us hope it will carry on equally well.

"The Premier's statement regarding the question of release of Hansraj "Wireless" has created a keen disappointment in political circles. The people of Sind expected that Mr. Hansraj would be released forthwith. The Chief Minister should expedite the release of Mr. Hansraj".

Mr. Sidhwa opined:

"Though the programme of the new Ministry is not upto our expectation, it is anyway better than that of the previous Ministry. It has national instinct and a humanitarian touch about it. After all, it must be remembered that this is not a Congress Ministry that we should expect its policy and programme to be admirable in all respects. However, we shall watch and see future developments."—United Press.

INCREASE IMPORT DUTY ON FOREIGN SALT

Bengal Industry's Plea Before Central Assembly Members

CALCUTTA, April 1.

An appeal signed by prominent members of the different parties in the Bengal Legislative Assembly has been addressed to the representatives of Bengal in the Central Legislative Assembly, requesting them to exert due pressure on the Central Government to increase the Import Duty on all foreign salt in order that nascent industry of Bengal may be able to stand on its feet in the face of the unequal competition with which she has so long been confronted.

It says: "Aden began to dump salt in Bengal with the object not only of nipping Bengal's new enterprises in the bud but also of crushing the salt industry of India as a whole, so much so that Aden has for some time past been selling salt in Bengal at a price which does not cover even the charges for freight alone.—United Press.

Pandit Jairam Sharma, who has been serving two years' rigorous imprisonment in the Delhi District Jail, was released on Saturday before the expiry of his term of imprisonment on grounds of ill-health. Pandit Sharma left for Meerut after his release.

The Umpire returning to Putney said the official time was 20 minutes 30 seconds.

REFORMS IN MYSORE

Committee With K. R. Srinivas Iyengar As Chairman Set Up

The Government of Mysore have issued the following press note:

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held in January 1938, after the discussion of certain resolutions on the subject, the Government expressed their intention of taking up the examination of the question of constitutional reforms in the State.

His Highness the Maharaja and his Government have for some time past been giving consideration to the question of reviewing the experience gained during the past fourteen years of the working of the constitutional bodies in the State with a view to determining the lines of their further development; and from time to time suggestions in regard to these matters have been received from representatives of the public.

It has been accordingly decided to appoint a Special Committee for the purpose of examining, in relation both to the public administration and to the public life of the State, the development and working of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, as well as the other representative bodies and institutions connected with them, such as Standing Committee.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE

The Committee will consist of the following:

CHAIRMAN: Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar.

MEMBERS: Official: Rajakaryapravina Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, and Mr. K. V. Anantaraman, Revenue Commissioner.

NON-OFFICIAL: Mr. B. Chandrasekhara Setty, M.R.A., Mr. K. Chengalaraya Reddy, Mr. D. H. Chendrasekhariya, M.L.C., Dr. F. X. De'Souza, Late I.C.S., M.L.C., Mr. D V Gundappa, M.L.C., Rajacharitavisharada Rao Sahib Mr. C. Hayavadana Rao, M.L.C., Rajasevasaktha Mr. S. Hiriannaiya, Mr. J. Mahomed Imam, M.L.C., Khan Bahadur Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan, M.L.C., Mr. C. Narasimhaiya, Mr B. S. Puttaswamy, M.L.C., Mr. T. Ramachandra, M.L.C., Rao Bahadur Mr. M. C. Rangiengar, Sri K. D. Rukminiamma, M.R.A., Mr. P. Subbarama Chetty, M.L.C., The Rev W. E. Tomlinson, Mr. V. Venkatappa, M.L.C.

SECRETARY: Mr. K. Guru Dutt.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY: Mr M. K Varadarajan.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Committee is requested to formulate, having due regard to the present state of education and public spirit, the growing political consciousness of the people and other relevant factors, such as the practical efficiency of the District Boards and Municipalities and Panchayets, comprehensive proposals as to the further changes which may be desirable in order to secure the steady and harmonious constitutional progress of the State from the point of view of all the interests concerned. In particular the Committee is requested to deal with the following questions:—

(i) The composition, functions and powers of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, respectively, having special regard, among other matters, to the possibility of the extension of the franchise and to the representation of special interests and minorities which have developed since 1924

(ii) The relation of the two Houses to each other and to the Executive Authority of the State.

(iii) Their sessions, duration and dissolution.

(iv) Their Presidents and other functionaries.

(v) Allowances and honoraria payable to their members and officers.

(vi) Their privileges and the privileges of their members, and remedies in cases of breach of privilege.

(vii) Their power to appoint committees and to delegate authority to such committees.

(viii) The safeguards necessary for minority groups, special interests and emergencies.

(ix) The method of appointment of representatives of the State to the two Houses of the proposed Federal Legislature, and their relations with the Government and the legislative bodies in the State.

The Committee will have power to enquire fully into the above and all cognate questions and to call for information and opinions from Government officers and experts, as well as from members of the public and public bodies; to interview and examine witnesses, and to make recommendations on all matters pertaining to the development of the Constitution; the object in view being, on the basis of the ideals and principles enunciated in the gracious message of His Highness the Maharaja quoted above, to promote the contentment and well-being of all classes of His Highness's subjects and to increase the scope for their exercise of the duties and privileges of citizenship.

THE QUORUM

The Committee will meet at Bangalore, and the Chairman and nine members will constitute a quorum.

The Secretaries to Government and all other officers of Government are requested to furnish the Committee with any information at their disposal on requisition from the Secretary to the Committee.

The Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, is requested to comply with all requisitions from the Committee for printing and stationery.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

feeling that under conditions it may be employed as a means by Germany to a move against Czechoslovakia. The latter's minority policy, though it may be said has not been perfect has kept to a very liberal course, comparatively viewed, strikingly so, and in recent period there has been special care to remove existing defects or drawbacks and see to a sound settlement. Czechoslovakia has indicated her readiness to advance well in the matter, drawing the line only at not prejudicing the independence and security of the State.

Effect On German Minority

German absorption of Austria has caused a sharp reaction on the German minority in Czechoslovakia. Particularly the so-called Henlein Party, so-called after its leader Konrad Henlein with marked pro-Nazi orientation, has viewed the development as one to strengthen its propaganda, which receives an added or real weight owing to a championing attitude or halt to it by Germany. The Henlein Party has newly received an addition of strength by the German Agrarian Party having joined it. While there is readiness on the part of the Czechoslovak Government to meet the demands of the German minority as extending to issues of cultural development, employment and economic support, there is an understandable disfavour to the demand for autonomy, a demand, which the 'Manchester Guardian' in the course of a leading article this week points out, not easy to fulfil because the German population is mixed with the Czech, and besides being not so innocuous as it may sound or appear especially to those not familiar with various aspects of it. To Czechoslovakia the issue is one not of prestige, but of its very existence And the latter she is keen to defend. There is no dispute of her readiness in the matter and she has also means of weight for the purpose. She has a well-trained and well-equipped army, an advanced and efficient industrial basis, and a sound economy. She has as well certain contacts of considerable value. Much in the circumstances will depend upon the attitude of Germany and the latter itself greatly on that of some of the major Powers. In this connection there is great interest on the stand of British which remains or appears still as vague. German attention doubtlessly is well directed to keep Britain to a helpful stand, involving basically a strengthening of the idea of imperialism. France has made clear her readiness to stand by her alliance with Czechoslovakia which along with Czechoslovakia's own strength and resources, will be of great assertive weight. Czechoslovakia looks with confidence and trust to these, closely careful, at the same time, to a wider understanding for her cause.

The Spanish Struggle

The Spanish civil war this week has taken a sharp turn marked by bigger air attacks by General Franco. The latter is reported as having newly received further aid and in form mainly of supply of aeroplanes and specialists from Italy and Germany underlining again the farcical character of "non-intervention" falling in reality against the Spanish Government or the Barcelona regime greatly. German aid now is viewed as the price for Italy's helpful stand in regard to the German move to Austria. Developments in connection with Spain give an enhanced importance to the Mediterranean, which despite the present concentration of attention to Central Europe may prove of a real weight as a tension centre. Britain, writes a Swiss daily, has in the Near East experienced a set-back hard to make good.

CANTONMENT REFORM

Kirkee Citizens' Demands

(From A Correspondent.)

KIRKEE, (By Mail).

A public meeting of the citizens of Kirkee Cent., was held on Sunday 27th ult. to observe the "Cantt's Reform Day" in market Square, New Bazar, Kirkee. Mr. Maganbhai I Patel of Poona Cantt. was elected Presidency. After a short speech on Cantt. Reforms, the following resolution was read and moved by Mr. M. S. Irani and seconded by Mr. S. G Jain and passed unanimously.

RESOLUTION.

That this public meeting of Kirkee Cantonment demands full rights of citizenship for civilian inhabitants of cantonments in India. When democratic responsible bodies have been created in the country, there seem no reason why municipal administration of cantonments should remain a military dictatorship. Separate arrangements to provide civic amenities for the military exist in cantonments. The Cantonment Board is concerned almost entirely with the civil population. Besides troops never demand any representation on municipal bodies of other countries. The meeting therefore urges that responsible local self government be created in the Cantonment areas with at least three/fourth elected majority, adult suffrage, and elected President.. The present land policy of the Government in cantonments must be abandoned, and every holder ensured of security of tenure and freedom from harassment."

TRADE UNIONIST OPPOSES SEVA SANGH'S NEW MOVE

LUCKNOW, April 1.

Mr. Rajaram Shastri, M.L.A., Vice-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, in a statement expressed surprise at Sardar Vallabhbhai's statement regarding Gandhi Seva Sangh's new move to organise ward labour on the basis of class collaboration. He characterised this move as suicidal and inopportune particularly at a time when all sections of labour were going to join the banner of the Trade Union Congress. He expressed the opinion that Trade Unions should be formed only on the basis of class struggle and felt that the All-India Trade Union Congress will not be able to countenance the new move.—A.P.

A marvelous change CAME OVER MY TEETH"

Special formula in Listerine Tooth Paste fights 5 conditions that mar beauty

You need no longer put up with dull, stained teeth. Listerine Tooth Paste fights the 5 common conditions that retard tooth and mouth hygiene.

You never saw a dentifrice that cleaned teeth so quickly —so completely—even hard-to-clean teeth. The way it erases stains, the lustre it gives teeth, is truly miraculous. Furthermore, it aids in removing disagreeable deposits from the tongue, which always should be brushed. And don't forget—delightful fruit acids produce an alkaline effect. Try a tube of Listerine Tooth Paste tonight. It will show results after only a very few brushings.

1. HARD-TO-CLEAN TEETH
2. LACK-LUSTRE TEETH
3. STAINED TEETH
4. FLABBY GUMS
5. COATED TONGUE

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

CASTOPHENE

What misery Castor Oil causes to children! Now, there is no need to give it, for scientists have perfected the ideal substitute..... Castophene Castor Oil Chocolates. As pleasant to take as sweets, these reliable laxative tablets are highly recommended by doctors and nurses for their thorough but gentle action. They are as ideal for adults as for children.....keep a bottle handy always

WILL MAKE YOU WELL AND KEEP YOU WELL

Safely Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

TO WHOSE protection are you going to leave them? Don't you like to feel that they should be as happy, as gay and as independent even when you are not there? But how? The answer is an insurance policy with a sound and reliable Company—as the National Indian. The National Indian Life insurance Co. Ltd. will protect them...will provide money for your family, even if you are a man of moderate means.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Managing Agents: MARTIN & CO. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta
Branches and Agencies all Over India.

MNI 096.

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Long roads, short roads —rough roads, smooth roads—the Raleigh cycle takes them all in its stride. It is built by expert cycle engineers and is the last word in design, reliability and appearance. For really comfortable cycling—ride a Raleigh, the mount that never lets you down.

Finest Value Highest Quality

FROM ALL GOOD DEALERS

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, April 2.

B I S N s.s. Surada of 3382 reg. tons Capt W Samuel arrived from Karachi in ballast

B I S N s.s. Surada of 3382 reg tons Capt H .. Downey arrived from Akyab via Trivandrum Quilon Cochin and Mangalore with rice and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Kenya of 4646 reg tons Capt J H Longhurst arrived from Durban via Afr.. n Coast Ports and Seychelles with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.. Varsova of 1955 reg tons Capt W J Clarke arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalarajan of 3148 reg tons Capt E W Courtney arrived from Rangoon via Galle Colombo Malabar Coast Ports and Mangalore with rice and general cargo.

Dutch Steamer Erinna of 3591 reg tons Capt La Corona arrived from Abadan with cargo of fuel oil. (Agents Burmah Shell Oils Co.)

R F A Slavol of 1023 reg tons Capt A Hobson arrived from Tricomalle via Colombo in ballast.

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Chyebassa of 4022 reg tons Capt C H Fea sailed for Calcutta with local cargo.

B I S N s.s. Surada of 3382 reg tons Capt H A Downey sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

Turner Morrison s.s. Kohinur of 3240 reg tons Capt T B Dunster sailed for Moulmein via Port Blair with local cargo.

P and O S N s.s. Viceroy of India of 10027 reg tons Capt E A J W Carter sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and local cargo.

Lloyd Triestino s.s. Moncalieri of 3533 reg tons Capt F Massobo sailed for Saigon via Singapore with same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and local cargo

Turner Morrison s.s. Pundit of 3199 reg tons Capt E G Duncan sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 2-4-38.

S S City of Simla (KN) for Liverpool

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, April 2.

1 Nagato Maru 4325 Kobe 4-4 N Y K
2 C/Hongkong 6071 Karachi 6-4 K Nixon
3 Mirzapore 4135 Karachi 5-4 M M
4 Kioto 2030 Karachi 4-4 J Finlay
9 Elysi 4211 Karachi 4-4 Anchor Line
10 Takada 4223 NF NF M M
15 Moncalieri 3533 Singapore 2-4 L Triestino

Victoria Dock

1 Kohinoor 3240 Port Blair 2-4 T M
12/13 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 3-4 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Hashemi 298 M Coast 3-4 S Hassum C/R Pundit 3199 Rangoon 3-4 T Morrison
M El Madina 9628 Jeddah N F Scindia S N
G Janaki 530 M Coast 2-4 Malabar Steamship

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Strathallan 7-4-38 P and O S N
Strathaver 14-4-38 P and O S N
Cathay 21-4-38 P and O S N
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 28-4-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL
Circassia 8-4-38 Anchor Line
Clan Maciver 4-4-38 J Finlay
City of Barcelona 5-4-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG
Ehrenfels 11-4-38 L Edwards
Trifels 28-3-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG
Canton 5-4-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK
Pres Polk 14-4-38 F F Campbell
City of Birmingham 6-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Pierce 28-4-38 F F Campbell
Steel Engineer 2-4-38 M M

FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA
Viller Perosa 8-4-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Borneo Maru 11-4-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino
Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 13-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 23-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Bangalore 10-4-38 P and O S N
Taijin Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha

FROM BASRA
Barala 7-4-38 M M
Bangkalis 9-4-38 Volkart Bros.
Varela 9-4-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY
Strathmore 9-4-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN
Taire 18-4-38 M M
Naringa 7-4-38 M M
Karanja 30-4-38 M M

FROM AKYAB
Surada 1-4-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA
Gambhira 3-4-38 M M
Gambada 5-4-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN
Homefield 6-4-38 M M

FROM RANGOON
Howra 2-4-38 M M
Jalayamuna 8-4-38 Scindia S N
Jalarashmi 9-4-38 Scindia S N
Nagina 3-4-38 M M
Viller Perosa 9-4-38 L Triestino

FROM KARACHI
Vita 7-4-38 M M
Ryuyo Maru 9-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Dalgoma 4-4-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Strathaird 7-5-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 9-4-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 16-4-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 23-4-38 P and O S N
Strathaden 30-4-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL
Elysia 15-4-38 Anchor Line
City of Simla 4-4-38 K Nixon
Circassia 22-4-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG
Goldenfels 10-4-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK
Pres Pierce 29-4-38 F F Campbell
City of Birmingham 8-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 15-4-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino

FOR SAIGON
Moncalieri 3-4-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA
Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Nagato Mar. 5-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino
Napl. Maru 11-4-38 O S Kaisha
Ryuyo Maru 15-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY
Strathallan 7-4-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA
Bamora 6-4-38 M M
Varsova 7-4-38 M M

FOR DURBAN
Kenya 13-4-38 M M
Tairea 27-4-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH
Rizwan 7-4-38 T Morrison
Alavi 11-4-38 T Morrison
El Madina N F Scindia S N

FOR RANGOON
Pandit 3-4-38 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA
Chyebassa 3-4-38 M M

FOR KARACHI
City of Hongkong 6-4-38 K Nixon
Elysia 4-4-38 Anchor Line
Mirzapore 5-4-38 M M
Kioto 3-4-38 J Finlay
Vita 9-4-38 M M
Kybfels 6-4-38 L Edwards

B P I GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Sophie Marie 1-4-38
S S Kohinur 1-4-38
S S Vita 1-4-38
S S Corfu (boats) 1-4-38
S S Conte Biancamano (boats) 1-4-38
S S Janaki 1-4-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, April 2.

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 1300 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad; 640 bags myrabollams R S Tata; 1400 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam; 1386 bags gr nut oil cake M B Kaisha; 14 bales raw wool Ralli Bros; 30 bags Buffallo hide pickers cuttings P Kasambhai; 600 bags gr nut oil cake F H Shariff; 192 bags myrabollam J Moolchand; 616 bags myrabollam M Chunilal; 273 bales cotton waste G Gabriel; 150 bales cotton waste oily G M Vyas; 35 bales raw cotton M S Kaisha.

For Manchester: 100 bales cotton fly sapt T Products (India).

For Glasgow: 2800 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 3894 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Marseilles: 32 bags gum N Muljee.

S S Nagato Maru for Shanghai: 550 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Osaka: 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

For Kobe: 250 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 196 bales raw cotton N Nagshi.

S S City of Hongkong for Dunkerk: 330 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton V Ladha.

For Ghent: 440 bales raw cotton B Cursondas

For Antwerp: 1100 bales raw cotton B Cursondas; 1039 bags bone meal A Burjor; 72 bales wool raw Ralli Bros; For Liverpool: 20 bales wool raw S K Hajibhoy.

For Montreal: 20 bales woollen rugs Cox and Kings (Agents).

IMPORTS

S S Ryoyo Maru Agent N Y Kaisha from Yokohama: 100 cases spun silk yarn; 51 cases silk goods; 253 cases transmission conductor; 169 dms bichg powder 108 pcs plywood; 407 bales straw boards.

From Tokyo: 1048 bags sulphur crude; 200 cases grey m cotton yarn; 59 cases clocks.

From Nagoya: 90 cases grey cotton shirting; 202 cases glassware; 976 cases tiles; 307 cases porcelain ware.

From Moji: 100 cases beer

From Hongkong: 200 bags sugar candy; 1300 bdls cassia.

From Osaka: 427 cases grey cotton shirting; 218 cases glass bangles; 142 cases spg. and weaving machy; 381 cases empty glass bottles; 256 cases glass ware; 27 cases bobbins; 170 cases stone powder; 367 cases tiles.

From Kobe: 312 cases cotton piece goods; 27 cases bobbins; 50 cases rayon goods; 70 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 126 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 225 bags stone powder; 69 cases weaving machy; 81 cases cell bangles.

From Singapore: 801 bags betelnuts; 3344 bags sago flower; 180 bdls rattans; 270 cases pine apples.

S S Chyebassa Agent M Mackenzie from Calcutta: 6453 bags rice; 150 bags peas; 2036 bags betelnuts 4999 tons coal; 100 bags copra grain; 200 bags salt; 2947 chests tea; 1628 bales g bags; 200 bags stick lac; 63 dms paint; 1367 pcs c i fittings; 1952 pcs c i pipes; 240 bdls c i pans; 54 bags white metal boarings; 89 cases hardware; 62 coils jute spun yarn; 216 cases printed tinned sheets; 50 pkgs aniline dry dye; 130 dms mohwa oil; 422 coil yellow rope; 115 bdls iron tubes; 1000 bdls m s round bars; 332 bdls g i buckets; 90 cases medicines; 58 cases biscuits; 69 cases gramophone goods; 153 cases cigarettes.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC OUTPUT

Messrs Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., and the Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

13th Week (Ended April 1st.)

1936	11,058,200
1937	8,811,500
1938	13,183,500

Total For 13 Weeks (1st January To Date.)

1936	140,614,200
1937	150,993,700
1938	182,842,000

FUTURE OF EUROPEAN STEEL CARTEL

IN RESPONSE TO THE FOLLOWING ENQUIRY MADE BY MESSRS. HARKISONDASS LUKHMIDASS FROM THEIR LONDON AGENTS. THEY HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING REPLY, WHICH WILL BE OF BENEFIT TO OUR READERS.

"WILL STEEL CARTEL BE DISSOLVED OR PRICES REDUCED"

REPLY RECEIVED:

"NO DANGER RUPTURE BUT THERE MAY BE CHANGES AS PRESENT HEAVY PRODUCTION EMBARRASSING CERTAIN SECTIONS"

LONDON SHARE QUOTATION

Bombay, March 29.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by Cable from their London Agents:—

London Nigerian Tin Co. Ltd.	£0 4 6
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 6 3
Turner and Newall	3 17 6
Associated Elec. Industries	1 16 0
Attock Oil	1 8 9
Associated Portland Cement	3 13 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec. Ord.	1 17 0
Castleheld (Klang) Rubber	0 2 1½
Beira Railways	1 4 0
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 14 0
Marconi International Marine	1 7 6
Western Union Telegraph	dol. 19.50
General Electric Ordinary	£3 9 6
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	0 19 6
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	0 18 9
International Rly. of C. America	dol. 3.00
Malayalam Plantations	£1 4 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 0
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 6 3
British South Africa (Chartered	1 3 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 13 0
Indian Copper Corpn. Ord.	0 3 4½
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol. 8.65
American Radiator	9.75
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	34.25
American Can Company	76.00
General Foods Corporation	24.25
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	£0 14 7½
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 2 9
Bisichi Tin Co. (Nigerian) Ltd.	0 6 3
Mawchi Mines Ltd.	7 17 6
Messina (Transvaal) Ltd.	0 11 9
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	0 19 6
Trust of Bank Share units	0 18 3
Trust of Insurance Share units	1 0 9
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	£0 9 11 31 p. c. p. a.

INDIAN COAL STATISTICS

The total quantity of coal handled at the Port of Calcutta during the year 1936-37 amounted to 2,274,516 tons. Of this quantity 1,636,583 tons were shipped as cargo, 576,291 tons as Bunkers by sea-going vessels and 61,642 tons were shipped by boats and flats at the Docks and Garden Reach Coal Berths. Seaborne coal for the use on Indian Railways amounted to 252,644 tons as compared with 280,869 tons last year. 59,117 tons of coal were shipped on account of the Ceylon Government Railway during the year. As compared with the last year there was a decrease of 209,017 tons in the shipment of cargo coal. Shipments of Bunker Coal also showed a decrease of 49,159 tons.

Including coal for Railways the Indian Coal Grading Board granted Shipment Certificates for 1,627,406 tons during the year 1936-37 as against 1,782,015 tons for the previous year. The quality of export coal generally was satisfactory.

The work of the Coal Wagon Supply Committee was carried on as usual during the year and representations from Collieries, Railways and the general public for wagon basis and priority in supplies were dealt with by the Committee. There was a shortage of wagon supplies during the latter part of the year.

The Soft Coke Cess Committee continued their propaganda work in the principal cities and towns of the United Province, Delhi, Punjab, Bombay, Kathiawar States, Madras, East Coast Section of the Bengal Nagpur Railway and Orissa. As a result of propaganda the popularity of Soft Coke as a domestic fuel has increased. Loading of Soft Coke Wagons at the Collieries was inspected by the Committee Staff. Arrangements have also been made to improve the quality of Soft Coke and the method of manufacture.

Owing to the drop in raising at Collieries there was a shortage of Soft Coke and prices rose abnormally during the end of the year. The quantity of Soft Coke despatched from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa Coalfields during 1936 amounted to 915,719 tons as compared with 888,493 tons during the previous year.

LONDON SEEDS

London, April 2.

Linseed La Plata Hull C. I. F. ton £12/1/3 April sellers.

Linseed Calcutta-London C. I. F. ton £13/0/0 April new crop sellers.

Linseed Bombay London C. I. F. ton £13/12/6 April new crops sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull Conf. C. I. F. ton £11/17/6 April sellers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull C. I. F. ton £11/15/0 April/May sellers.

LINSEED OIL

London, April 2.

Linseed Oil London per cwt. naked 25 April sellers.

Linseed Oil London per cwt. naged 25/1-1/2 May/August paid sellers.

LONDON RUBBER

London, April 2.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. 5-3/4 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, April 2.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 6-1/8.

UPWARD TREND IN WHEAT PRICES

Gradual Revival Of Interest

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 30.

The current quotations of wheat as compared with those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world as follows:—

London:—S. Australian 33.6 (33 3) Rozario 37.3 (49).

Chicago:—May 87 3/8 (86) July 83-1/4 (83-1/4).

Liverpool:—May 81½ (79-3/4) July 81-1/4 (79 3/8).

Winnipeg:—May 123-3/4 (115-3/4).

Buenos Aires:—March 11.25 (11.11.)

Karachi:—March 23-5 (22-14) July 23-5-9 (22-11-6.)

Bombay:—May 4-7-3 (4-6-0) Sept. 4-7-9 (4-6-6).

Hapur:—Ready 2-5-0 (2-3-6) Jeth 2-8-0 (2-6-3).

Calcutta:—May 3-5-9 (3-4-6).

Lyallpur:—Chet 2-4-5 (2-4-6) Har 2-4-5 (2-3-4).

From the above table of quotations it would appear that the trend of the wheat markets during the week under review has been upward and consequently they closed steady. Again there has been dearth of fresh developments and the business has been mostly confined to routine transactions. Although fresh purchases by the milling interests and others have not been plentiful, there are many who look for a gradual revival of interest. Increased sales of Australian cargoes to U. K., smaller world shipments, larger interests in buying with option sales of September by cash houses, reports of frost in India and higher overseas cables; all these factors contributed to the strength in the market.

AUSTRALIAN CROP

The total receipts of Australian descriptions into India have reached by now to about 1,45,000 bags, out of which Bombay got as many as 95,000 bags and Calcutta 50,000 bags. The wheat this year has proved rather disappointing to Indian importers. Last year about 45,00,000 bags were exported from this country but this year the export prospects are not so bright as that of last year.

The Karachi market displayed a mixed feeling with no particular trend, although at the close the market registered a rise from 7 annas to 10 annas per candy. The weakness was due to selling from Punjab and local commission houses, favourable American crop reports, heavy long liquidations and bears pressing while steady freign advices, exporters' larger inquiries, covering by shorts, firmness of the cotton markets and local bulls' support accounted for the healthier tone. Price fluctuations were wide and frequent. Trading interest during the week was fair and on the spot market about 30,000 bags were purchased chiefly by local mills and coast ports shippers. European firms are also reported to have bought 6,500 tons of July delivery. The March tenders issued during this period amounted to 56,000 bags. During the week the total arrivals and exports amounted respectively to 51,729 bags and 344,303 bags compared with 84,054 bags and 93,867 bags during the previous week. The accumulations since April 1, to 26 March now aggregate to 63,13,036 bags while the shipments during the same period neared about 50,54,163 bags. Local stocks are estimated at about 56,000 bags.

CALCUTTA ADVICES

Calcutta evinced a steady note following healthy up-country and foreign advices and showed an improvement of 1 to 1½ annas. The local millers are adopting continually a hand to mouth policy in regard to their purchases consequent upon the reduction in flour rates and demand. Bombay during the early part of the week ruled bearish but later on the values began to run upwards in sympathy with outside markets. Despite an interest shown by the local operators, the turn over was however small. Variations in prices were very small and irregular. At the moment the trade is not very encouraging and any attempt to forecast the probable course of the market is certainly a matter of surmise.

CONSUMERS' DEMAND

A steady undercurrent prevailed in all the up-country markets with the result that almost all the centres showed an improvement on an average of about /1/9 per maund. The demand from the consuming outposts has begun to revive at a steady pace and it is anticipated that if these circumstances continue to go on the stocks which are themselves small would soon be appreciably reduced. The bull operators who were so far in a lethargic state due to the depressing attitude of the markets have now become steady operators and predominated the markets during the week. In these centres the shippers have been a bit inactive. Hapur during the course of a week touched 2/8/2 and 2/5/9 respectively the highest and the lowest levels quoted for Jeth. Price changes which were rather frequent and wide moving within a margin of about -/2/5 per maund were taken as colourful. Both the speculative and the ready business were done on a large scale. About 48 Khattis were the week's exports despatched to Calcutta and other centres reducing the stocks to 112 Khattis representing approximately 3,500 tons. The local Chamber of Commerce, it is reported will issue the Bhadon quotations on 2-4-38 which would be at a premium of about 9 pies over Jeth. The weeks arrivals in Lyallpur were about 4,000 bags and the millers were the only buyers. Lyallpur reports available supplies to be 3,000 tons while at Amritsar 4,500 tons.

CROP REPORTS

The conditions of the crop are reported to be satisfactory and the outturn is expected to be 3 to 4 million qrs. more than that of last year. In Sind the recent heavy dust storms have done damages to the ripened crop. The new crop is being harvested in some parts of the country i.e., in U. P. and C. P. while in others the harvest will begin within a fortnight.

The conditions in the international markets have been rather active but except for a day downward trend was however not arrested owing to fear of complicated political disturbance resulting in scarcity of demand from consumers. The general demand, apart from limited sales of Australian wheat to estern Syberia, U. K. and Spain and some flour to China, continued to be restricted. At present the takings of imported wheat by Europeans which were sometime back below the actual requirements have now come to an encouraging level for these days. Revised Mr. Broomhall's estimates place the seasons world surplus at 77 million qrs. and importers' requirements at 62½ million qrs. leaving the margin of 14½ million qrs. for carry over on 31 July 38. These figures are not much bearish as to justify the present low level of prices.

EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The crop prospects in Europe on the whole are rather promising. It is reported that Rumania is expecting one of the best crops ever yield while Greece, Italy and France also are rapidly making up their leeway. So is the case reported with Russia. But for some stormy winds causing locally little damage a favourable weather has been experienced in U. S. of America.

REDUCED WHEAT OFFERINGS FROM AUSTRALIA

Demand For Early Loadings Of Linseed

DELHI, March 28.

The following market report has been issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, for the week-ending Saturday, the 26th March, 1938:—

Wheat: Overseas, the earlier part of the week was notable for declining values, the fall being most pronounced at Liverpool where prices lost about 5 per cent. consequent on heavy selling pressure from Australia and easy advices from North America. From mid-week, however, the market developed considerable steadiness following improved demand and reduced offerings from Australia. During the week considerable purchases of Australian wheat were made in Europe.

INDIAN MARKETS

In India, the tone has been easy throughout the period under review, with a slight improvement since Thursday which has, however, failed to regain the ground lost since the previous Saturday. At Karachi, the market closed 8 to 10 annas per candy below last week, the latest quotations being Rs. 23/4/- per candy for Ready, Rs. 23/3/6 for March and Rs. 23/0/9 for July. At Amritsar, Ready was Rs. 2/2/3 per maund, Baisakh Rs. 2/2/10½, Har Rs. 2/4/4½ and Asuj Rs. 2/5/-. Lyallpore closed Rs. 2/3/9 per maund for Ready with Chet Rs. 2/4/3 and Har Rs. 2/3/9. At Cawnpore, fair average quality closed at Rs. 3/-. Ready pits at Hapur fell by 1 anna 3 pies per maund to close Rs. 2/4/-. Ready wheat not stored in pits was at a premium of 2 annas 9 pies over this rate.

At Bombay, the market was weak and showed losses of 1 anna to 1 anna 6 pies per maund all round, equivalent to about 2 annas per cwt. Ready Karachi Bangla closed Rs. 4/8/- per cwt. and Delhi-Cawnpore quality Rs. 4/6/-. May was Rs. 4/6/6 and September Rs. 4/7/-. Calcutta was marked 1 anna down on last week, the closing rates being Rs. 3/5/- for Ready Cawnpore quality and Rs. 3/6/- for Punjab. May was Rs. 3/5/-.

Stocks at Amritsar were unchanged at 4,500 tons. Lyallpore reports available supplies to be 3,000 tons while the number of pits at Hapur has fallen from 174 last week to 139 this week which is the equivalent of about 4,000 tons.

During the week reports from Karachi were only 700 tons. Shippers have been inactive upcountry. Moderate quantities were, however, purchased at Karachi for the July position.

The weather continues favourable and it is anticipated by the trade that a very large crop will be harvested well in excess of 10 million tons.

LINSEED.

The latest London quotations are as follows: Calcutta Linseed £13-8-9 per ton c.i.f near shipment; Argentine £12-2-6 per ton c.i.f. near shipment; and Linseed oil £26-0-0 ex-mill.

Trade on the United Kingdom Linseed market continues below the usual volume exported at this period of the season. The demand for Indian seed was mostly for early loadings, although Hull mills purchased good quantities of Bombay seed for shipment during April. La Plata has been neglected. Continental markets were dull.

At Bombay, Bold was unchanged for ready delivery and marked at Rs. 7/8 per cwt. May and September were both higher however the former improving 2 annas and the latter 6 pies per cwt. to touch Rs. 7/10 and Rs. 7/11/3 respectively. On the other hand, Calcutta was somewhat cheaper than last week, Ready and May declining by 1 anna per maund to Rs. 5/5.

Shipments from Bombay totalled 3,100 tons, the bulk being declared Port Said for orders. There were negligible exports from Calcutta.

RICE.

A quietly steady market is reported from Rangoon with prices virtually unchanged. This is also the position at Calcutta, Delhi and most Northern India markets.—United Press.

NAGPUR WEEKLY REPORT

Slight Decline In Cotton

The Assistant Secretary for Director of Land Records, Central Provinces, and Berar has issued the following report:—

The weather became partly cloudy and sultry in the latter half of the week. Light scattered showers of rain fell in several districts. The standing rabi crops are on the whole in fair condition. Rabi harvesting still continues in parts of Jubbulpore division and the plateau districts; elsewhere it is nearing completion. Threshing and winnowing of rabi crops and preparation of land for the next kharif sowings are in progress. Prices of food grains are generally steady but those of cotton fell slightly during the week.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, April 1.

	Season to date	This Week	Corresponding. Season 1936/37	Corresponding. Week 1936/37
Total in sight, (excluding linters)	12,661	135	11,792	137
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	4,752	145	6,607	155
Exports from U. S. Ports	4,303	60	4,644	91
Of which to Japan	461	55	1,270	26
Of which to China	65	1	25	——
Of which to Great Britain	1,433	5	1,016	22
Of which to Germany	755	16	579	5
Stocks at U. S. Ports	——	2,994	——	1,623
Stocks at U. S. Interior towns	——	2,994	——	1,063
World's visible supply	——	9,076	——	7,432
Of which to American cotton	——	7,114	——	5,057
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	8,428	249	10,007	251
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,317	55	6,243	84

N.B.—All in bales 000's omitted.

LONDON BULLION REVIEW

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following report dated March 16:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,407,160 on March 9th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

Developments in the European political situation led to more active conditions in the open market; there was renewed demand for hoarding and about £3,700,000 of Bar Gold was disposed at the daily fixing during the week.

As regards the price, the firmness of the dollar was shown more in the diminishing premium over dollar parity than in the price itself, which showed comparatively small variation.

Yesterday's quotation of 139s/8½d. was fixed exactly on dollar parity and some shipments of gold were arranged from this country to New York.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from midday on the 7th instant to midday on the 14th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

British India	£489,681
British East Africa	26,070
Australia	61,055
Canada	138,958
United States of America	56,222
Peru	229,466
Mexico	45,440
Soviet Union	1,125,490
France	46,559
Netherlands	245,645
Belgium	11,240
Switzerland	12,616
Other countries	10,881
	£2,499,503

EXPORTS.

Hongkong	£90,415
Canada	19,939
Union of South Africa	11,000
France	372,531
Netherlands	131,704
Switzerland	68,309
Yugoslavia	199,943
Other countries	6,269
	£900,101

The s.s. "Stratheden" which sailed from Bombay on March 12th carries gold to the value of about £66,000.

The Transvaal gold output for February 1938 amounted to 929,531 fine ounces as compared with 888,405 fine ounces for January 1938 and 922,941 fine ounces for February 1937.

SILVER.

Buying by the Indian Bazaars, possibly influenced by the political situation in Europe, was mainly responsible for the firmer tendency seen during the past week, whilst the firmness of the dollar was also a factor.

Purchases, as well as sales, were made on Continental account, but sellers were inclined to hold back, although at 20.1/16d. for two months' delivery reached yesterday, some speculative forward selling was in evidence.

The market has remained quiet, but it has a steady appearance at about the present level of prices.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from midday on the 7th instant to midday on the 14th instant:

IMPORTS.

Burma	£16,523
Australia	2,632
Japan	8,484
Germany	8,500
France	5,946
Other countries	7,414
	£49,499

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£904,815
Egypt	28,822
Aden and Dependencies	7,400
Palestine	1,125
Denmark	2,910
Italy	5,800
Poland	1,586
Other countries	1,843
	£954,301

Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

PIECEGOODS AND YARN

Bombay, April 1.

PIECE-GOODS

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Grey, Unbleached.—		
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	,,	0 9 8
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	,,	0 15 6
Shirtings	,,	0 9 3
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	,,	0 8 10
Leopard Cloth	,,	0 9 3
Dhoties (upto 1" nakhi Border)	,,	0 10 3
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" F. B.)	,,	0 14 5
Drills	,,	0 7 10
Domestics	,,	0 8 2
Domestics	,,	0 7 11
Chadars	,,	0 9 7
White Bleached.—	Per Piece	
Longcloth	,,	10 8 0
Drill	,,	8 0 6
Yarn.—	Per lb.	
4s (All Waste	,,	0 3 10
4s (All Waste)	,,	0 3 10
8½s	,,	0 5 4
10½s	,,	0 5 8
12½s	,,	0 6 0
16s	,,	0 6 9
20s	,,	0 7 4
24s	,,	0 8 4
32s	,,	0 9 4
60s	,,	1 0 6
80s	,,	1 5 5

LONDON RUBBER REVIEW

Market Disturbed by International Situation

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following Weekly Rubber Market Report.

LONDON March 23.

Since the date of our last Report the Market has again been disturbed by the international situation on the Continent. The World had only begun to recover from the nervous conditions caused by the German annexation of Austria when Poland presented an ultimatum to Lithuania threatening to take whatever measures she thought necessary unless Lithuania complied within a limited time with a series of demands. Lithuania made the required concessions and in all probability this has done good inasmuch as a state of tension which has existed for eighteen years between these two adjoining countries has been brought to an end. The progress of the civil war in Spain where the Nationalists have lately won a series of rather important victories has created tension in France.

None of these disturbances are good for Markets. The London Stock Exchange had at least one very black day last week and towards the end of the week Wall Street suffered quite a severe fall. A slight recovery took place on Saturday but Wall Street was again wetk on Monday and suffered a further fall yesterday.

Although producers here are still holding off the Market dealers in Singapore have been offering Rubber more freely both to this Market and to New York. This has been largely the cause of the fall in price both here and in America though New York has had an additional cause for weakness in the shape of the break on Wall Street.

The Rubber Market was dull and easier up to Saturday but was slightly steadier on Monday up to about 4 p.m. when weakness became evident again in New York causing a decline here which continued on Tuesday.

Following a fall of approximately 1/2 cent. in New York yesterday and a decline of 1-1/8 Straits cents in Singapore this morning, the Market here this morning opened easier and at the time of writing the tone is still dull though steady at slightly above the lowest points touched.

The highest price at which business has been done in Standard Sheet on the Spot during the period under review was 6-1/8d. done on Thursday and Friday and the lowest 6-3/8d. done to-day. At the time of writing the buyer's price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 6-5/16d. per lb. and on the week prices show a decline of 1d. to 9/16d. per lb.

NEXT REPORT.

International Rubber Regulation Committee. Before our next Report is issued this Committee will have held its meeting and we hope announced a further cut in the exportable percentages. This would seem to have become even more urgently needed if the action of the Market since our last Report can be taken as any indication.

In our Report of 9th March we pointed out that the Committee's decision on 30th November to release 70 per cent. for January/March was we believe based on estimates put forward by the American manufacturers that their consumption for the January/March quarter would reach 115,000 tons. This estimate was no doubt put forward in perfect good faith at the time but it has proved hopelessly wrong. Total consumption for January and February only reached 53,000 tons and the total for the quarter does not now look like exceeding 82,000 tons if in fact it reaches that figure. We hear considerably higher estimates being talked of for April/June consumption but we trust the Committee will not allow themselves to be misled once more.

Even should American consumption for the April/June quarter reach the estimated figure which we understand is in the neighbourhood of 110,000 tons and should the rest of the World consume the same quantity as in October/December last year, total consumption would only reach 240,000 tons against World shipments of 223,000 tons. Seeing that World stocks are higher now than they have been since May 1936 and that they will still rise this month and next, it seems clear that a further cut is essential to bring them into line with the reduced rate of consumption. It will be quite time enough to release more Rubber when stocks have been substantially reduced.

We see it stated in the press this morning that a cut in the exportable percentage is not generally expected "because it is pointed out the latest decline is due to temporary slackness of demand for actual Rubber which would not be remedied by a cut." In the new Scheme as in the old, the preamble sets out as the primary object of the Scheme the adjusting of supply to demand. The slackening of demand, as evidenced at any rate by American consumption, commenced in July last year already become severe by November and has further deteriorated in the first quarter of this year. This cannot be regarded as temporary slackness of demand.

STOCK.

With a total of 74,423 tons United Kingdom stocks showed an increase on the week of 1,420 tons.

On Saturday, 20th March 1937, United Kingdom stocks stood at 54,734 tons.

Heavy Liquidation In Near Months

BENEFICIAL RAINS OVER EASTERN COTTON BELT

Spot Cotton And Textiles Dull

Bombay, April 2.

The New York cotton market opened steady but was inactive on the continued dullness of spot cotton and textiles. The absence of constructive developments checked buying, the market assuming a waiting position with interest centered largely on May liquidation and transferring to later months which resulted in widening of May discounts good rains in the Eastern half of the belt were considered to be favourable. Finally local liquidation appeared with the Session closing barely steady.

At the opening may was quoted unchanged at 8.63 and soon improved 5 points at 8.65 which was the highest level. Later on prices declined to 8.56 towards the close and the Session closed irregular near months losing 6 points while distants were one point up. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 8.63c. per lb

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 2 points to a rise of one point. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 8.81c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of one point with May 4.79. The market was quiet. Hedging against outside growths met local short covering and trade calling. Later on business was small. Straddle selling against New York and local liquidation met trade calling. The market closed at a rise of one point. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 4.91d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was steady. Giza futures closed 3 points up and Uppers gained 3 to 4 points. The Alexandria market was irregular and closed at a rise of 8 points to a decline of one point.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern, Liverpool writes:—

"The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which has now been published in detail, is even far more drastic in its provisions for acreage curtailment, than was generally expected, and we are somewhat surprised that the Growers so whole-heartedly supported the referendum regarding the marketing quotas. The size of the 1938 crop, with an acreage expected to be less than 27 million will naturally depend upon the conditions during the growing season, but unless we are to believe that another "freak" crop is about to be grown, the possibility of a yield of over 11 million bales appears to be remote.

"Unfortunately, the unrest in so many parts of the world has curtailed the demand for Yarn and Cloth. In the meantime, the stocks in the retailers' hands are greatly reduced, and with the slightest restoration of confidence, a large demand is inevitable. Meanwhile, offers from America are practically withdrawn, farmers believing that with the Government in control of nearly 7 million bales, prices must eventually make a substantial advance".

PRIVATE CABLES

New York May highest 8.68+05 (10-5 a.m.)
New York May lowest 8.56—07 (2-59 p.m.)
Liverpool May highest 4.81+03.
Liverpool May lowest 4.78.

BANKERS' CLEARING

The total amount of cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week-ending 1st April 1938—Rs. 22,81,75,355-10-11.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following Cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—There are indications of transferring May to later months better undertone due Stocks.

Cotton very quiet with moderate trade fixing on decline preparations new crops progressing well.

Deadlocked market doubt material decline unless general conditions develop still more unfavourable.

Cotton waiting attitude trade largely professional relative scarcity of contracts offset by reluctancy traders make commitments absence new incentives developments outside markets likely dominate immediate trend with loan still sustaining factor.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following Cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—It is rumoured that Lancashire yarn trade is likely to improve owing to Government intervention. Market is a shade better.

Liverpool:—Market steady. Opened unchanged. Improved on shortage of contracts and trade calling. New York colourless. Small local realising. Bullish.

New York:—Near months under liquidation but trading inactive.

New York:—Spot market shows no improvement in demand. Increase in acreage 10,00,000 is under consideration. Market is influenced by securities. Suggest waiting for a decline before buying.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, April 2.

May	8.66
July	8.74
October	8.80
December	8.82
January	8.84
March	8.88
Middling Spot	8.72

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, April 2.

May	8.77
July	8.84
October	8.91
Middling Spot	8.87

NEW YORK COTTON: DAILY STATISTICS
New York, April 2.

Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Days Exports to the Continent	13,000
Days Exports to China and Japan	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, April 2.

April	4.70
May	4.74
June	4.79
July	4.84
August	4.87
September	4.90
October	4.93
November	4.94
December	4.96
January	4.98
February	5.00
March	5.02
Middling Spot	4.86

Egyptian Cotton
Liverpool, April 1

Sakel Spot	8.08+05
GIZA—	
Spot	7.13+5
May	6.67+3
July	6.77+3
October	6.86+3
November	6.86+3
January 1939	6.90+3
March	6.95+3
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.95+1
May	5.85+4
July	5.91+4
October	5.97+3
November	5.97+3
January 1939	6.02+3
March	6.06+2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 2

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 166/4 for Broach J./A. delivery and declined to Rs. 165/6 on scattered selling. There was a marked absence of any demand and Broach A./M. delivery was quoted at Rs. 161/12. The tone of the market quiet.

Liverpool market was due to open 3 points down but it opened 4 points lower. The local market was easy on increased selling and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G.—			
Broach April/May	161	0	0
Broach July/August	164	10	0
Fine M.G.—			
Oomra May	145	8	0
Oomra July	147	4	0
F.G.M.G.—			
Bengal May	125	8	0
Bengal July	126	8	0

Cotton Room Rates

Spr-fine Sup Fine FG Good

M. G.—				
Bengal U. P.	132	129	126	123
Punjab	132	129	126	123
Rajputana	132	129	126	123
Oomra No. 3	154	151	148	145
C. P. No. 1	166	163	160	157
C. P. No. 2	159	156	153	150
Broach No. 2		167	165	163
Punjab-Ame.		188	185	182
Surat		221	218	215
Rajpipla		211	208	205

Ready Cotton Sales

Bombay, April 2.

650 Japan T and Co. Darwah 5 on
130 Japan T and Co. Amraoti 2 on
55 Japan T and Co. Jamner 140
112 Japan T and Co. Jamnagar 15 off
115 Japan T and Co. Darwah 5 on
124 Japan T and Co. Pandurna 5 on
58 Patel Cotton Sailu 3 off
49 Langli and Co. Jalna 143
200 Langli and Co. Pulej 3 on
100 Langli and Co. Akot 152 1/2
51 Langli and Co. Arvi 8 on
100 Toyomankwak Badarpur 165
111 Toyomankwak Karanja 148
200 Toyomankwak Amraoti 148 1/2
138 Toyomankwak Shegaon 147
115 Kotak and Co. Darwah 5 on
75 Colaba Lund Hingoli 5 on
50 N Rajaram Bagalkot 10 on
60 N Rajaram Bagalkot 10 on April Delivery.
43 Viram Ladha Khambhat Bombay Press 122
50 Narshi Nagshi Hissar 127/8
21 Colaba Land Vamboli 141
50 Volkart Bros Khamgaon 142
99 G G Kesha and Co. Khamgaon 146
200 Volkart Bros Nandura 12 1/4 on
60 Colaba Land Vamboli 141 1/4
100 G G Kesha and Co. Khamgaon 146

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 2.

Bengal Superfine	134/36
Bengal Fine	130/32
Bengal F.G.	127/28
C. P. 1	157/62
C. P. 2	152/53
Arvi	154/55
Amraoti	147/49
Ellichpur	154/55
Berar	149/51
Khandeshe	139/43
Jalna/Sailu	139/43
Burwah/Sanavad	151/53
Khandwa	151/53
Harda/Khirkiya	153/55
Mathia	127/32
Malkapur	145/47
Broach	164/66
Punjab 4F.	179/82
Punjab 289F.	212/17
Sindh 4F.	172/77
Sindh N.T.	197/202
Kampala	283/84
Jinja	269/70
Jagadia/Ankleshwar	207/09

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April 2.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st. September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year	Last year.
Khandesh	124	46,859	198,945
Central India	182	36,561	308,225
Barsi and Nagar	463	127,410	153,433
Hyderabad-Gaorani	126	36,786	85,382
Berar	1,626	271,749	515,702
Central Provinces	136	59,568	105,990
Total Oomras	2,657	578,933	1,367,677
Dholera	538	52,689	59,876
N.-W. Provinces		2,655	8,107
Rajputana	233	12,873	68,649
Sind-Punjab	1,432	458,374	284,580
Broach	2,521	93,811	216,354
Coompta and Dharwar	226	12,614	15,264
Westerns-Northerns	126	9,884	19,827
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,437	3,997
American		153,430	6,901
Egyptian, African and Sudan		1,284	287,449 211,641
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	29
Total		9,017	1,663,531 2,263,026

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 31st March.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year	Last year.
Europe		1,303	179,212 307,558
Japan and China		1,330	397,548 957,100
Coast Ports		300	42,895 14,626
Up-country by Rail			239,879 173,038
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan			14,923 67,714
Total		2,933	874,457 1,520,036

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay April 2.

F.P. Bales	Extra	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 1-4-38		7317000	6243000
Receipts Yesterday		7000	13000
Exports to date 1-4-38		4903000	4664000
Stock at Ports 1-4-38		2999000	1820000
Stock at Interior Towns 1-4-38		2394000	1566000
Stock at Liverpool 1-4-38		1203000	1020000
Visible Supply 1-4-38		7114000	5037000
Quantity in sight 1-4-38		12661000	11792000
Quantity out of sight 1-4-38		1428000	1000000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 2.

Yesterday London Gold prices closed unchanged at £7.0½. London-Paris Exchange rate declined 38 points. New York cross rate was 4.96-7/16. London Silver prices advanced 3/16d. to 19d. for spot while forward quotation was raised 1/16d. to 18-5/8d. India bought and Bears covered. Later on the market was dull. At about the close there were sellers at 1/16 under fixed rates. Business was done a farthing under fixed rate. New York Silver was unchanged at 42-3/4 cents and Montreal futures declined 30 points. In the local market there was some long liquidation in Silver but later there was some fresh support and covering Gold was fairly firm with limited offerings.

GOLD

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	15	3
Chaitra delivery	34	15	0
Chaitra Teji Mandi	0	2	6
Vaishakh delivery	35	12	6
Vaishakh Teji Mandi	0	5	0

SILVER

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	48	7	0
Chaitra delivery	48	7	0
Chaitra Teji Mandi	1	4	0
Vaishakh Delivery	48	8	0
Vaishakh Teji Mandi	2	0	0

Montreal Silver
Montreal, April 1

April	41.10
May	42.50—30
June	42.50—30

LONDON SILVER
London, April 2.

Spot	18-13/16
Forward	18-7/16

LONDON GOLD
London, April 2.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7/0/1

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 1.

May	£9-17-6.
June	£9-18-9.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, April 2.

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	27	1	0
Highest	27	1	0
Lowest	26	12	3
Closing	27	1	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	31	10	0
Highest	31	11	0
Lowest	31	6	6
Closing	31	11	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	17	15	0
Highest	17	15	0
Lowest	17	12	3
Closing	17	14	6

LONDON METALS

London, April 1

Copper	£38 17 6
Lead	£15 13 9
Spelter	£13 16 3
Tin	£173 0 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 2.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£38-15-0
Standard copper 3 months	£39-0-0
Electrolytic copper	£43-0-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38/8
Copper sheets	Rs. 43/8

Tone:—Steady.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 1.

May	80 1/8d.
July	79 3/4d.
October	79 3/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 1.

May	dol 0.95 3/4.
July	dol 0.81 3/4.
September	dol. 0.82 3/8.

LONDON SUGAR

London, April 1

May	sh. 4 11 1/2d.

New York Sugar

New York, April 1.

July	2.15
September	2.17.
January	2.17.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 2.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-2.
Shipment April-June Rs. 4-15-6.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4-15-6.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 4-15-6.
Kesar Rs. 12-5.
Saraya Rs. 11-13.
Java Spot F. 7.00.

Cotton Arrivals

Bales.

Receipts into Bombay on 31st March	14,241
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,654,514
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,244,906
Decrease	590,392

10-12 A.M. QUOTATIONS

May	4.75
October	4.94

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, April 2.

T. T. LONDON ON:—	
New York	4.96.43
Paris	4.61.63
Berlin	12.36-3/4
Madrid	30.00
Montreal	4.99-1/8
Amsterdam	8.96.11/16
Brussels	29.46-3/4
Milan	94.35
Berne	21.64-3/4
Prague	123.77

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, April 2

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57	100/6
3 per cent 1951/64	102/6
3 per cent 1941	103
3 per cent U P Bonds	9/
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108
4 per cent 1960/70	113/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119
5 per cent 1939/44	104
5 per cent 1939/43	107/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	101/14
TAX FREES	
4 per cent 1953/63	113
5 per cent 1955	122
5 per cent 1945/55	118/4
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore	101/14

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 97/15 and ruled quiet but steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 2

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling I T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 268
Bank's buying T T 265 7/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,205
Bank's buying T T 1,235
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 74 nominal
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 3/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.96.43 1st instant
Japan London 1/2 2nd instant
Hongkong London 1/2 3/4 2nd instant
Shanghai London 1/0 1/2 2nd instant
Java London 8.95 1/2 2nd instant
London Paris 161.68 1st instant
London Belgium 29.42 1/2 1st instant
London Switzerland 21.65 5/8 1st instant
London Berlin 12.36 3/4 1st instant
London Stockholm 19.40 1/2 1st instant
London New York 4.96.40 1st instant
London Amsterdam 8.96 3/4 1st instant
London Italy 94.34 1st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £7-0-0 1/2 31st ultimo
Gold £7-0-0 1/2 1st instant
Silver London Ready 18 13/16 31st ultimo
Silver London Ready 19 1st instant
Silver London Forward 18 9/16 31st ultimo
Silver London Forward 18 5/8 1st instant
Silver New York Ready 43 31st ultimo
Silver New York Ready 43 1st instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 31st ultimo
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 1st instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 31st ultimo
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 1st instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, April 1

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	91
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	111 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	99
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	73 13/16
3 1/2 per cent War loan	101 3/4
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	111 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	41/3

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 2.

Yarn No. 6-1/2s.—			
April	111	0	0
June	110	0	0
August	109	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—			
April	126	0	0
June	125	0	0
August	125	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
April	166	0	0
June	165	0	0
August	165	0	0

Alexandria Market

Alexandria, April

SAKELS—
May 13.23+8
July 13.38+8
ASHMOUNI—
April 10.17+1
June 10.20+2
GIZA—
May 12.44+4
July 12.52+3

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 2.

Wheat	4,122 Cwts.
Linseed	21,031 Cwts.
Rape, Raj and Mustard seeds	1,338 Cwts
Gingellyseed	142 Cwts.
Poppyseed	66 Cwts.
Groundnuts	11,517 Cwts.
Castorseed	2,457 Cwts.
Rice	27,397 Cwts.
Myrabollams	2,952 Cwts.
Cottonseed	4,445 Cwts.
Mowraseed	107 Cwts.
Gram	625 Cwts.
Joowar	1,461 Cwts.
Bajree	1,912 Cwts.
Indian Sugar	3,382 Cwts.

PAY IN—APRIL 11 PAY OUT—APRIL 13

Professional Realising In Share Bazar

TATA STEEL SHARES EASY

Cotton Textiles Issues Quiet

BOMBAY: April 2.

The local Share Bazar opened very steady and Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1,070. At this level there was increased Professional selling and in the absence of any demand prices declined to Rs. 1,022 at this level selling pressure disappeared and quotations rallied few points from the lowest level.

It is feared that increased production of Iron and Steel manufactured goods in Europe is resulting in accumulation of stocks, which will force downward revision of European Steel Cartel prices.

The general decline in Commodity prices is decreasing buying capacity and increased wages in several industries have reduced margin profits. Even some of the industries are said to be losing. Thus the international industrial outlook is full of uncertainty and with disturbed political situation there is less incentive to buying. All markets are dull and featureless.

Yesterday Wall-Street Market was slightly better with higher prices U. S. Steel shares closed 1-7/8 dollars up and Anaconda Copper Mining shares gained dollars 1-1/2.

The Anglo-Italian Agreement is construed to be constructive and for the time being all fears of unpleasant development are removed.

Tata Steel shares displayed easier tone, while Cotton Textile shares were quiet with a restricted turnover.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, April 2.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	405	0	
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	895	0	
100 CENTURY (Rs. 6)	260	0	
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	246	4	
100 COLABA (Rs. 4) X.D.	162	8	
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	95	0	
250 David	75	0	
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	362	8	
1 E.D Sassoon Df. (nil)	0-6-3		
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	139	6	
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	168	2	
1,000 Hindustan	1720	0	
100 Indore	65	0	
100 Khatau (Rs. 3)	122	8	
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	286	4	
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	525	0	
250 Madras United	35	0	
1,000 Morarji (Rs. 40)	1,102	8	
250 Model	49	4	
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0	
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	247	3	
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8	
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	253	12	
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70	0	
1,000 Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,910	0	
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	85	10	
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	220	10	
100 Swan (Rs. 2-8)	108	12	
500 Vishnu (Rs. 30)	1,320	0	
1000 Western (Rs. 40)	802	8	

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	114	12	
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	XD 31	0	
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1550	0	
125-500 Imp Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	383	12	
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	142	8	
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	116	4	
5 Union (As. 4)	5	12	

CEMENTS.

100 ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	121	12	

INSURANCE.

100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	855	0	
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	12	
20 Mercantile	55	0	
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	37	12	
200 Oriental	4350	0	
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	8	

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8) XD	133	12	
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45 plus 30) X.D.	1,430	0	
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	12	10	
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-6)	124	11	
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165	0	
10 Broach (As. 5)	10	8	
100 Karachi (4)	222	8	
100 Poona (4)	206	4	
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	170	0	
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8 plus 3)	146	14	
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8 plus 29) XD	1,350	0	

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahmedabad Prantej	922	8	
100 C. Province	100	0	
100 Dh. Baramati	104	1	
100 Gujarat	99	0	
100 Mandra Bhon	99	0	
100 Pachora Jamner	94	12	
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100	12	
500 Tapti Valley	727	8	

MININGS.

9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6	5	
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	4	
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	28	0	
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	51	0	
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1,040	0	
75 TATA STEEL ORDY. (Rs. 10)	237	8	

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	347	8	
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	160	10	
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	365	0	
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	237	8	
125 B. Burma (Rs. 20)	576	4	
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 8)	198	12	
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-6-3		
50 BOM TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	XD 90	8	
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	142	8	
50 I. Invest Trust	44	8	
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8	
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	425	0	
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	690	0	
30 PREMIER CON (Rs. 2-15)	72	4	
25 Scindia	19	10	
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	32	4	

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1500	0	
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0	
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T. F.)	73	4	
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	552	8	
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	107	4	
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	98	8	
7 p.c. Tata Hydro X D	153	2	
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power X D	1548	12	
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	206	4	
7½ pc. Tata Steel 2nd	173	0	
6 p.c Vishnu	703	12	

DEBENTURES

3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8	
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12	
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	12	
7 p.c. Sholapur	80	4	
6 p.c Tata Hydro	109	6	

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 2

Bombay Dyeing (885) 895 885 892 891 893 895
Century (257/8) 260 256 260
Central India (245) 247 245 246 244 245 246
Kohinoor (286/4) 288 285 286
New Great (251/4) 251 255 246 247
Simplex (85) 86 84 85
Swadeshi (220/10) 222 220
Associated Cement (121/12) 123 122 121/12
Andhra (1430) 1425 1430
Tata Hydro (148/4) 146/14
Tata Power (1355) 1357 1347 1352 1350
Tram Ord (126/14) 126/14 126/4 124/11
T Steel Defd (1050) 1070 1060 1047 1052 1022 1037 1035 1040
T Steel Ord (241) 243 241 236 238 237/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (173) 173
Bellapur (164/6) 165 160 161 160/10
B Steam (239/6) 238 237
B Burma (582/8) 590 585 586 582 576

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 1

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amr Water Works Com	6
Amr Gas and Electric	20
Electric Power and Light	7 1/4
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	24
Electric Bond Common	5 1/2
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	39
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	18 1/2
Int Tel and Tel	6
American Tel and Tel	112 1/2
Western Union Telg	18 1/4
New York Central Rly	11 1/4
Pennsylvania Rly	15 1/2
Westinghouse Air Brake	18
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent	74
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961	100
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961	90
Cons Mining Smelting	49
6 per cent Japanese 1954	74
Eaton Mfg.	11 1/2
Bethelehem Steel	43 1/2
Ludlum Steel	14
Republic Steel	12 3/4
United S Steel	41
Amr Rolling Mills	15
Anaconda Copper Mining	23 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	40 3/4
Chrysler Motors	39
General Motors	37
General Electric	29 1/2
Union Carbide	62 1/2
Consolidated Oil	7 1/4
Phillips Pet Oil	29
Socony Oil	17 3/4
Amr Tob B	61 3/4
Chase Bank	26
National City Bank	21
Sun Life of Canada	375
6 per cent Denmark 1942	102
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	85
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	31
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	57
Amr Can	78

Turnover 850,000 shares. Carloadings increased 32620 units over previous week.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 2.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels 37/6 April/May sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels 37/9 April/May sellers.
Wheat South Australian parcels 33/6 April sellers.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from our Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £		
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock	78	0	0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord.	0	3	6
Bank of London and S. America	5	5	6
British South Africa Co. Ord.	1	4	0
B.B. & C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	114	10	0
Borneo Ltd. 7 1/2 p.c. Pref.	0	17	0
Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ord. Stk.	57	0	0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2	0	0
Lansil Ltd. Ord.	0	9	0
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord.	0	0	9
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Prf. Stk.	18	0	0
Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	91	0	0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6	2	6
Hyderabad Deccan Co. Ord.	1	5	6
J. Lyons and Co. "A" Ord.	5	6	6
C. and E. Morton 7 p.c. Pref.	0	6	0
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0	2	3
Salt (Saltaires) Ord.	0	3	6
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord.	0	7	9

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 125 July 138 October 148 December 153 January 155 at cross rate 4.96 7/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 162/62 Liverpool May 1938 4.75 Rs. 44 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 166/2 Liverpool July 4.85 Rs. 45 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 162/12 New York May 8.57 Rs. 28 1/4 at cross rate 4.96 7/16

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 166/2 New York July 8.63 Rs. 27 1/4 at cross rate 4.96 7/16

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, April 1.

	Bales
Broach	4000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 31-3-38	7310000	6230000
Receipts Yesterday 31-3-38	8000	27000
Exports to date 31-3-38	4884000	4624000
Stock at Ports 25-3-38	3044000	1869000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-3-38	2428000	1619000
Stock at Liverpool 25-3-38	1203000	969000
Visible Supply 25-3-38	7228000	5151000
Quantity in sight 25-3-38	12526000	11655000
Quantity out of sight 25-3-38	8179000	9756000

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 1

Broach A/M 1938 opening 164 highest

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1938

Solid Phalanx In Bombay Assembly

CONGRESS LEGISLATURE PARTY'S PROGRESS

Exemplar In Discipline, Team Spirit And Co-operative Effort

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Legislatures Congress Party was held on Sunday, at the Municipal Bungalow near the Vehar Lake, with the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Leader, in the chair.

Messrs. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister, and L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, and Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health, were present.

Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande was present by invitation.

Opening the proceedings, the Hon. Mr. Kher, reviewed the work of the Party during the year. He said that when he was first appointed Leader, he had wondered how the Party would carry on its work. But having toured the province, he found that the masses in the villages were strongly behind the Congress. The Party was shaping very well, indeed, and he had every reason to feel proud of the excellent discipline and co-operation from the members.

It was announced that Mr. Nalvadi, a member of the Legislative Assembly from Karnatak, had signed the Congress pledge and joined the Party on March 31, last.

The annual Report and the statement of accounts were adopted.

The Budget for the ensuing year was passed. Estimates showed a modest income of Rs. 9,000.

It was decided to set up small committees to study administrative and legislative work and to keep in touch with the Ministers on the one hand and the members of the Party on the other.

The Party dispersed in the evening.

After stating the origin and aims of the party the annual report mentions that the total strength had grown from 85 to 90, thus giving the party a decided majority in the house. The leader congratulates the members on their high sense of their discipline and thanks them for the splendid co-operation they have given him.

The following are excerpts from the report:—

The party originally consisted of 85 members elected to the Assembly and 13 members elected to the Council on the Congress ticket. Sjt. Chakranarayan and Sjt. M. Y. Nurie joined the party after their election and have signed the necessary pledge. There was a further addition of two members as a result of by-elections. Sjt. Chandroji Patil was elected without a contest from the Satara Rural Constituency and Sjt. R. B. Wadekar was elected after a keen contest from the East Khandesh Rural Constituency. Sjt. T. M. Guido was nominated to the Council and he, too joined the Party and has signed its pledge. Sjt. Nalavadi signed the pledge on 31st March 1938. The party therefore to-day consists of 90 members in the Assembly and 14 members in Council.

While the Assembly is not in Session, bulletins were issued to keep the members informed of the work of the Party.

The Party decided to form Study Groups, and local grievances committees had been set up but both these had not so far been able to function successfully and serve their purpose.

It is desirable says the report, that standing Committees of not less than 3 and not more than 5 members should be formed to study different subjects pertaining to various departments of administration and legislation, to examine proposed legislative measures prepared by the Ministers and keep in touch with the Party and the Congress Organisations in the Province. It is suggested that these standing committees should be constituted at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

The report then discusses the situation created by the Interim Ministry and proceeds:—

At the Poona Session of the Assembly Sjt. N. V. Gadgil spoke to the members of the Party on Party Discipline, management and conduct of Parties in the Legislatures, Sir M. Vishweshwarayya addressed the members on "Nation Building" and Sir Govind Madgaonkar gave his impressions of Japan. Our thanks are due to them. During the year Shrif. Subhas Chandra Bose, Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Shri. Bhulabhai Desai, Shri. C. Rajagopalachariar and Shri. Sambamurthi met the Party. They were welcomed by the Leader and addressed the party.

During the last year 27 meetings of the Executive Committee and 31 meetings of the General Body were held, besides numerous informal meetings and conversations when questions of policy, proposed legislation and various Bills and Resolutions were discussed. These included meetings of all the party members on the 11th, 12th and 13th of December 1937 when lines of forthcoming legislation were discussed at great length. Government have in hand legislation on the lines discussed.

Several members of the Party have made donations to the Party fund for which thanks are due to the donors and to the Treasurer Sjt. Bhawanji A. Khimji who was mainly responsible for collecting the large donations. Thanks are also due to several members who have borne the expenses for providing refreshments at several Party meetings.

At the general meeting of the Party held on the 11th of December, 1937 it was resolved that the subscription payable by a member instead of being 1/10th of the allowance and/or salary should be a consolidated contribution of Rs. 6 per month for members Rs. 20, for the President, the Speaker and the Ministers and Rs. 10, for the Deputy President, the Deputy Speaker and the Parliamentary Secretaries. It is a matter of regret that the subscriptions are not paid regularly by some members. The Committee trusts that in future subscriptions would be paid regularly so that there would not be large arrears and consequent inconvenience. Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1938 are appended.

EXCELLENT DISCIPLINE

During the year under report the discipline of the Party has been excellent and the members have shown exemplary team spirit and co-operation. A spirit of accommodation and goodwill has prevailed throughout and the Party has stood as a solid phalanx in the House whatever slight differences of opinion there may have been among the members themselves on the different subjects under consideration. The discipline of the Party has generally been a matter of admiration. The Leader takes this opportunity of congratulating the members on their high sense of discipline and thanks them for the splendid co-operation they have given and the full confidence they have placed in him and his colleagues. It cannot be expected that in any large Party or group every matter could be decided to the satisfaction of everyone concerned but with mutual goodwill and co-operation which members have shown, the Leader is confident that the Party has a bright future before it and will be able to do real good service to the country.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum Dt. Congress Committee a public meeting was held at Chowpatty on Friday evening to condemn the existing Constitution of the country. Photo shows Mr. Ashok Mehta addressing the gathering.

Wardha Scheme For Cochin

Will It Be Suitable To State Industrial Schools?

ERNAKULAM, April 1.

That the Wardha Scheme of education is being scrutinised in the light of our experience of the working of Government Industrial schools for the last so many years.

The scheme itself needs close examination before a final opinion can be pronounced on its intrinsic merits and its suitability for our conditions. No definite opinion can therefore be expressed at this stage.

This is the observation of Rao Sahib I. N. Menon, Director of Public Instruction Replying to a question whether the Cochin Government proposed to introduce the Wardha Scheme in Cochin State as a trial.

A Sub-Committee appointed by the Cochin Teachers' Association, he added, was examining the scheme and he himself was personally going through it. After a joint report is published, general discussion will be held with teachers. Government would welcome criticism good or bad.—A.P.

NEW DELHI.—Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan has been nominated to be a member of the Legislative Assembly. Sir Mahomed Yakub, being a non-official, has been nominated to be a member of the Council of State.

MAZHARALI GOES TO JAIL AGAIN

Shahidgunj Satyagraha Echo

LAHORE, April 2.

Maulvi Mazharali Azhar, M.L.A., General Secretary, Majlis-i-Ahrar, who had been undergoing six months' imprisonment, in connection with the Shahidgunj Agitation, and who came out of jail on Thursday last, by furnishing the necessary security, appeared this afternoon, in the Court of the City Magistrate and requested the Magistrate to cancel his security.

The Court accordingly cancelled his security, and again sent him to jail, to complete the unexpired portion of his sentence.

It may be mentioned that this is the second time that Maulvi Mazharali Azhar came out, on parole, in the course of the present term of his imprisonment.

On both the occasions, he came out to express his views on the question of suspension of Shahidgunj movement, which was under discussion of the Working Committee of the Majlis-i-Ahrar.—A.P.

MORE JATHAS FROM FRONTIER

LAHORE, April 2.

A Muslim young man appeared to-day in front of the main gate of the Gurdwara Shahidgunj and attempted to say "Azan" (call to prayers). Policemen posted at the Gurdwara at once rushed to the man and took him into custody.

A Jatha of five volunteers who marched in a procession towards Shahidgunj to say prayers were also arrested in the evening.

The Secretary of the Majlis-i-Ahrar informs the Press that more "Jathas" of Pathans are arriving here from N. W. Frontier Province within a few days.—A.P.

Fight Imperialism To Last Ditch

RADICALISATION OF TONE OF CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

DACCA, April 2.

THE BENGAL CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY CONFERENCE WAS HELD THIS AFTERNOON AT THE PREMISES OF THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE DR. Z. A. AHMED OF ALLAHABAD PRESIDING.

MR. JAIPRAKASH NARAYAN, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE ALL-INDIA SOCIALIST PARTY AND SOME LEADERS AND DELEGATES FROM CALCUTTA ATTENDED.

Dr. Ahmed in the course of his presidential address said that the socialist party had met to-day when big problems relating national struggle, generally problems concerning more directly the party's tasks and obligations faced them. The danger of an imperialist war was increasing every moment. Every capitalist country to-day was an armed camp ready to let loose forces of death and destruction at the first call of its financiers and industrialists. British imperialism was also tightening its girdle.

IN INDIA, BRITISH IMPERIALISM WAS RESORTING TO DOUBLE-FACED POLICY. ON THE ONE HAND, IT WAS TRYING TO ORGANISE THROUGH THE PROPOSED FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, ALL PRO-IMPERIALIST VESTED INTERESTS INTO A POWERFUL BLOCK AND ON THE OTHER HAND, IT WAS ATTEMPTING TO CONCILIATE MODERATE POLITICAL OPINION GIVING A FEW CONCESSIONS TO THE PROVINCES.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY WOULD FIGHT IMPERIALISM AND FREE INDIA FROM HER BONDAGE.

IN CONGRESS FOLD.

Referring to the past activities of the Socialist Party, Dr. Ahmed said the party had arisen out of the Congress and aimed primarily at introducing a new technique of national struggle and at strengthening anti-Imperialist affection and radicalising Congress rank and file through bringing it nearer the day-to-day struggles of all the exploited sections of the populations. The party had gone a great deal in carrying the message of uncompromising struggle against imperialism to every corner of the land making socialism a force to be reckoned with in the Congress. Yet the speaker felt that the party had devoted far greater attention to radicalise the tone of the Congress resolutions than the actual Congress working out these resolutions.

DOWN WITH FEDERATION.

Referring to the struggle against Federation, Dr. Ahmed emphasised that the federal constitution, even if amended, would be unacceptable to India. The attitude of the socialists towards Congress ministries was not that of indiscriminate criticism; on the other hand, they were loyal Congressmen and wanted the Congress ministries to grow in strength. They only demanded that popular ministries must keep in the forefront of their programme, the immediate satisfaction of major economic demand of the masses.—A. P.

NO SHACKLES FOR REFORMERS

Indore Legislative Council's Lead

INDORE, April 2.

The Indore Legislative Council, at its Spring Session, under the Presidentship of Muntazi Bahadur Johorilal Mital, passed the Social Freedom Restraints Removal Bill by a large majority, prescribing punishment up to one month's imprisonment, and Rs. 500 fines, for socially boycotting or outcasting of Harijan workers, or other reformers, with retrospective effect to three months before passing of the Bill.

The Bill now awaits H. H. the Maharaja's assent, before becoming law.—A.P.

C. P.'s TRIBUTE TO SIR HYDE GOWAN

Indian High Commissioner To Place Wreath On Coffin

NAGPUR, April 2.

Flags on all Government buildings were flown at halfmast today as a mark of respect to the memory of Sir Hyde Gowan. The Secretariat and Government offices throughout the Province will remain closed on Monday April 4.

The Associated Press understands that the High Commissioner for India in London has been requested by cable to place a wreath on behalf of the C. P. Government on the coffin on the occasion of the burial. A cable has been sent on behalf of the Secretariat staff conveying to Lady Gowan their deepest sympathy in her bereavement. —A. P.

FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS

Jamshed N. R. Mehta Elected President

NEW DELHI, April 2.

The following office-bearers have been elected by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for the next year:—

President: Mr Jamshed N. R. Mehta:

Vice-President: Dewan Bahadur Ratna Sabhapaty Mudaliar;

Honorary Secretary: Mr. D. N. Sen:

Members: Messrs. A. L. Ojha, Debesh Chandra Ghose, M. A. Master, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Padmapant Singhania, J. C. Setalvad, N. L. Puri, M. C. Ghia, Karamchand Thapar, Mohammad Ismail, Guruprasad Kapur, Ghanshyam Das Birla, Guru Saran Lall, Brij Lal Biyani, Shiv Ratan Mohota, C. Hayavadana Rao, and A. D. Shroff.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE INVESTORS*

THE BOAT'S PUTTING OUT TO SEA, INSPECTOR DONAVAN! BRACHER AND DE SANCHEZ MUST HAVE OVERPOWERED THE GUARDS!
FORGET 'EM!
SOMEWHERE IN THAT FLAMING HOUSE ARE MARGARET AND INSPECTOR WADE! WE'VE GOT TO SAVE THEM FIRST--- IF WE CAN!
INSIDE THE HOUSE, WADE SENDS A STREAM OF BULLETS AT THE BOLTED DOOR---
IT'S NO USE! WE'LL NEVER GET OUT--- WE'LL BE BURNED TO A CRISP!
SAVE YOUR BREATH--- --YOU'LL NEED IT!
THERE IT GOES! NOW--IF I CAN REACH THE BOLT---!
THE HEAT-- I FEEL--- FAINT---
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